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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 222 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19. 1913. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov.	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia....	10500
10th "	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. "	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia....	10000
*29th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... "	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	....	18th. Nov.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	5500	20th. Nov.	28th. Nov.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	30th. Nov.	12th. Dec
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	14th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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The Hon. Sir PHEROZSHAH. MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	923**	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	556*	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	---	999	--	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a SOVEREIGN cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
KASARA 1195, Th. 20th Nov. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
DWARKA 1695, Fri. 21st Nov. *5 a.m. Direct.
LHASA, 2184, Mon. 24th Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 20th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORT.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3159 tons, on Wednesday 19th November, calling at Verawal Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	" 11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 25th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

19th November, 1913.

F. CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms. SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
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AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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DELIGHTS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

can only be best appreciated by the possessor of a camera which can be relied on to produce the most perfect pictures with the minimum of trouble. A camera that will enable you to record the beautiful shadow effects of early morning or late evening—to give bright sparkling photos when only a short exposure is possible and produce *genre* pictures of an artistic softness and gradation. The average camera will not do this. Equipped with a Goerz Camera, fitted with a Goerz lens and using a Goerz Film pack which can be developed in a Goerz developing tank in daylight, you can, though a tyro be confident that 100% of perfect pictures will result, and that without having to spend your time in a stuffy, dark room.

You would not go Tiger shooting with a Pop-gun. Have you any more reason to expect satisfaction when you attempt picture-making with an inferior camera?

All the world over the name of GOERZ is synonymous with the best in Photographic Lenses and Cameras, not the most expensive, but THE BEST, and that at a moderate price.

The GOERZ TENAX will do everything a photographer is likely to photograph. It is complete, it is practical; he will not come across a subject for which it is not suitable. It is not expensive.

It is simple. If you don't know anything about photography you will get good results with the TENAX. A good Instruction Book is given with it. You can use either plates or daylight-loading films: and above all the results are always good.

It is the Camera for the Amateur, it is the Camera for Professional, it is to-day the universal Camera.

We supply GOERZ Cameras from Rs. 95 upwards in sizes varying from 1¼" x 2⅛" to 8¼" x 6½".

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS FOR GOERZ CAMERAS AND GOERZ PRISM BINOCULARS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets "	... ...	" 50	" 2-12
Dindigul Torches "	... ...	" 50	" 3—8
Dindigul Rocks "	... ...	" 50	" 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	" 50	" 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under he above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

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"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the true characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of those disturbing results which attend the drinking of a full-bodied beer. Sole Agents: R. D. HUGHES and Co., Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the world-known Bluthner Pianos.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.
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A MODERN HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Spacious bright and comfortable single and double rooms and Suites. Electric Lights and Fans throughout, up to date Sanitation. The perfection of Cleanliness, Comfort and "THE CUISUINE SECOND TO NONE IN INDIA. Directly supervised by the Managing Proprietor. Terms very moderate. For rates apply to the Proprietor. 0640

WANTED

REQUIRED at once the services of two OVERSEERS on the temporary establishment; thoroughly qualified men only need apply. Men holding the L.C.E. or B.E. degrees will be preferred. Apply to F. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E., Trust Engineer-Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 0779

REQUIRED A PRIVATE SECRETARY of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500, according to qualifications and free quarters.
Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar,
(Rajputana).

TRANSPORT "REWA" sailing on December 10th. Required any WOMAN on board who will act as NURSE to Officer's children.—Apply Mrs. GRISSELL, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency.

WANTED—Paying Guests at Landour (Mussoorie) for 1914. Fine grounds. Badminton Court.
Apply VISITOR, Ivy House, Monghyr.

WANTED from 1st December BOARD and LODGING by a young lady in a quiet family at Byculla or Fort. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0797.

WANTED two TEACHERS for the Bhavsinhji High School, Porbandar:—(1) a B.A. and (2) a B.Sc. or B.Ag. Good prospects. Apply to THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Porbandar.

WANTED Employment by a Lady Shorthand TYPIST Conversant with Office work. Good Testimonials. Apply Box No. 502 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a NIGHT PORTER for the Taj Mahal Hotel, a well built man with sober habits. Call at the MANAGER'S OFFICE, with copies of testimonials. 800

WANTED two M.A.'s of Languages of the Bombay University, with an aptitude for teaching English, For particulars, see THE PRINCIPAL, Aryan E. A. High School, Girgaum. 0799.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, European or Indian, to invest Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 in a going business as partner. Dividend of 7 per cent. to 10 per cent. guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 130 Advt. Dept. c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0769

WANTED a smart Tailor's Cutter. Pay according to qualifications. Good prospects for a really efficient Cutter.—Apply soon with copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, The Moradabad Trading Co., (Tailoring Dept.), Ganj, Moradabad.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED for a High School in Bombay, Assistant Masters for temporary work.
Also a Kindergarten Mistress, and two Lady teachers for Middle School work.
Apply, with copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected, to the HON. SECRETARY, Scottish Education Society, 13, Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED good ORCHESTRAL PLAYERS for permanent Orchestra.
Violins, Cellos, Violas, Oboe, Cornets, Trumpets, French Horns, and Trombone. Good pay for competent men. Apply to
DIRECTOR OF MUSIC,
Government House,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT for developing, printing and enlarging. Only those experienced in best class work need apply
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
Esplanade Road.

WANTED an Assistant Master, trained and good at games, on Rs. 125 with food and quarters.
A Matron, preference given to applicants with knowledge of nursing, on Rs. 50 with food and quarters.
Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, to the HEAD MASTER, Cathedral High School for Boys, Lahore.

WANTED TO PURCHASE high class STEAM TURBINE, adaptable to work with the exhaust of a high class Superheated compound Engine. Representatives of well-known makes please apply to
A. & J. LALLJEE,
9, Green Street, Fort.

WANTED for the Thana District Local Board a qualified SUB-OVERSEER pay Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 75, by periodical increments, plus Rs. 15, travelling allowance. Applications and testimonials should be forwarded before 1st December, 1913, to THE PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Thana. Only those who are below the age of 30 and have passed the Sub-Overseer's examination need apply.

WANTED for the Sind Madressah Board Office, Karachi, an ASSISTANT SECRETARY, who should be well up in correspondence and accounts and otherwise thoroughly conversant with office work which h well be required to attend to personally, besides supervising the clerks under him.
None without previous office experience need apply.
Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100, per mensem.
Apply with copies of testimonials to
THE SECRETARY,
Sind Madressah Board,
Karachi.

WANTED two ASSISTANT TEACHERS for A. V. School, Ankleshwar, one B.A., (with Persian preferred) and another P. E. or Intermediate (with Sanskrit preferred). Apply soon to the Undersigned stating second language, voluntary subjects, if any, and salary
MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleshwar.
Ankleshwar, 12th November, 1913.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.
A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.
Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.
TO THE SECRETARY,
Club of Western India,
Poona.

WANTED a DISTRICT Engineer for the Midnapore District Board; monthly salary Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs 20 to Rs. 500.
Applicants must have qualifications stated in Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G. dated the 20th of December 1901, Rule 2, as amended by Government Notifications Nos. 644 T. L. S. G. and 1781 L. S. G. dated the 4-7-11 and 12-12-12, respectively, vide page 277 of Collier's Local Self-Government Hand Book, 5th edition, and the two amending Notifications cited above. Applications with certificates and recommendations should be sent by registered post to the Chairman, District Board, Midnapore, so as to reach him by the 30th of the current month.
F. B. BRADLEY-BIRT,
Chairman,
District Board, Midnapore.
Midnapore, 9th Nov. 1913.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies ars constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Dairy Farming
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Agricultural	Mining
Analytical Chemistry	Poultry Farming
Applied Art	Salesmanship
Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—
THE REGISTRAR.
International Correspondence Schools (of London), Dept. A-E 11.
11, Haman Street. Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE:—A 15-20 H.P. FIAT LANDAULETTE, body by Rothschild, hood opens completely. Fully appointed, with Rushmore headlights, stepney wheel, Auster wind shield, Speedometer, etc., perfect running order.
A high class English Victoria, built to order by Lawton, full Cee-spring wire wheels, self-raising hood, good as new. Apply Box No. 134, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0805

FOR SALE, KNAKE PIANO, Rs. 500; Pianola, Rs. 400; 200 rolls, Rs. 250. If taken together, Rs. 1,000. J. BENSON, Thana.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One "NEW PICK" car, only slightly used, 14-16 H. P. Open Phaeton body, white colour. Apply UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., Hummum Street, Fort. 0806

FOR SALE.—PEDIGREE English BULL DOG arriving Bombay, 18th November. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to No. 153, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. 0795

FOR SALE.—A 40 H. P. Daimler, just been thoroughly overhauled and done up at Kilburn & Co., Calcutta. In excellent condition. With all accessories.
A bargain, Rs. 3,000.
Apply Capt. WATSON-SMYTH, Government House, Lucknow.

POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

LANDSLIP, Br. Aus. G., 8 years.	Rs.	2,000
QUARTZ, G. A. G., aged	,,	1,300
JANETTE, Ch. Aus. M., 7 years.	,,	1,200
FOX, Ch. Aus. M., 7 years	,,	1,500
Also		
DUNGIVEN, Ch. Aus. M., aged, charger and hack	,,	500

Apply Capt. R. J. H. BADDELEY,
Indore, C. I.

FOR SALE.—The Abbey Hill Estate, Mussoorie, United Provinces, consisting of 87 acres of land, on which are the houses "The Abbey", "Grant Castle", "Hazel Brae", "Frankfort", "Seafield" and "Lochletter". Also several good building sites.—For further particulars apply to Mr. A. GRANT, care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Bombay.

4 CYLINDER 10 H.-P., 5 seater, CLEMENT BAYARD Motor Car. In perfect order. Cost new Rs. 5,000 only 5 months ago. Price Rs. 3,800. No offers.—Apply Dr. BOYES, 107, Esplanade Road.

A CHILD'S PONY FOR SALE, young chestnut Gelding with numdah ring saddle and bridle complete Rs. 40. Photo sent.—Apply Mrs. TRYHORNE, Jhanoli Gate, Ahmednagar.

A GOOD MILLINERY business FOR SALE in Bombay. Well patronised disposing owing to ill-health. For particulars apply to Box No. 128 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0765.

B. A. G. Aged. I. P. A. C. Station game polo. Very handsome pony. Showy, Infantry charger. Exceptionally good hack. Hunted this season ..... Rs. 450
2. G. A. G. Aged. I. P. A. C. Fast handy station polo pony, steady trapper, does not mind anything. Carries lady ..... ,, 500
3. B. W. M. Aged; about 14 hands. Fast showy trapper. Good lady's hack ..... ,, 300
Offers considered.
Apply to Capt. LAW, Poona.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

BUNGALOW (SOONA CAZA) at Khandalla to let four bed-rooms with bath-rooms, stable and outhouse. Apply Mr. M. M. MISTRY, No. 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, c/o Merwanji, Bana, Architects. 0752.

BELLA VISTA TO LET, ground floor, Drawing Room, Dining and 4 Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Bath, and Outhouses. Five minutes from B. B. Matunga Station.—Apply Mr. D. MIRANDA on Premises.

TO LET, well ventilated breezy six and four room FLATS of "TOTTIE TERRACE," Lamington Road, near Grant Road station and three tram lines. 0785.

TO BE LET shop with UPPER STOREY at Shaik Memon Street oposite Juma Masjid now in occupation of Messrs. Edulji Brothers, Chemists and Druggists. For particulars apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors, Fort. 0794

TO BE LET or FOR SALE.—A COMMODIOUS upper-storied BUNGALOW in Santa Cruz, having a large compound, beautiful garden, two wells, fountain detached kitchens, outhouses, stables, etc. Suitable for residence of large families, or for independent accommodation of four separate families, with independent passages for each, or for Sanatorium, Chummery, Hospital or School. For particulars apply to
PROPRIETOR, BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,
0801 Victoria Buildings, Fort.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.—EMPTY CASES of Machinery consisting of about 32,400 Spindles and 1,036 Looms of Messrs. Platt Bros. and Co. with their Preparatory Machinery and of Gearings of Messrs. Hick Hargreaves & Co. Tenders will be received by the Undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, upto the 30th November, 1913.
Further particulars can be had at the Company's Office.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1913. 0804

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.

TENDERS are now being INVITED by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, for seven separate contracts for the manufacture and supply of COUNTRY SPIRIT from the Distilleries in the Bombay Presidency proper to the Districts in that Presidency. The Contracts, tenders for which must be received by the 16th February, 1914, will be for a period of three years (and in one case five years), commencing from the 1st April, 1915. Full particulars regarding these contracts may be obtained at, or an application to, the Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.
Sd. H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913. 0809

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY the 4TH December, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 2 and 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1913.
2. To pass a Resolution authorising payment of interest during construction, to the shareholders up to 31st December, 1913, when due, at 4 per cent, per annum.
3. To elect Directors in place of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas who retire in accordance with Article 109 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 5th to 18th December, 1913, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1913. 0807

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN Examination will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona, Belgaum and Ahmedabad on the 1st December, 1913, for twenty-seven appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the Signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls, and must have passed the VII Standard of a European School or the VI of an English teaching School and will be examined in Dictation only at the local Telegraph Office. Applications accompanied by Birth, School and Nationality Certificates IN ORIGINAL must be made immediately to the Postmaster-General, Telegraphic Traffic Branch, Bombay, so as to reach him on or before the 25th November, 1913. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the certificates mentioned above in original, Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training extending over a period of twelve months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.
C. BABINGTON,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JERAM BALWANT SARAVATE late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a tea-shop keeper residing at Mandvi outside the Fort, since deceased .....Deceased.
Shriram Balwant Sarvate of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant a tea-shop keeper residing at Mandvi outside the Fort the elder brother of the deceased. Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 11th day of November, 1913.
Messrs. WACHHA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express. Through service between Bombay Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Fast. Northern Passenger.	Down. Northern Express.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express.	Up. North Fastern Express.	Up. Passenger.
			1, 2, 3.	1,2,3	1,2,3,
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
21.45	21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30	6.45	
7. 5	4.20 Arr:	Baroda Dep:	0.35	21. 0	
9.23	5.52 ,,	Godhra ,,	23. 7	18.32	
13.50	9.45 ,,	Ruthlam ,,	19.32	14.25	
20. 5	14.25 ,,	Kotah ,,	14.30	7.55	
3.20	20.37 ,,	Muttra ,,	8.45	0.50	
6.55	23.30 ,,	Delhi ,,	6. 0	21.20	
	5.48 ,,	Bhatinda ,,	23.43		
	7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	22. 9		
	8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West ,,	20.32		
	9. 7 ,,	Lahore ,,	20.20		
	11.11 ,,	Wazirabad ,,	17.50		
	13.30 ,,	Slalkot (change at Wazirabad) ,,	15.51		
	12.47 ,,	Jhelum ,,	16.13		
	15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi ,,	13.32		
	19.10 ,,	Newshera ,,	9.47		
	20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt: ,,	8.48		

Also Through Carriage between Bombay and Lahore via Saharanpur, Ambala, Jullunder and Amritsar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern. Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21.00 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi ,,	4.35
0.19 Arr:	Ghaziabad Dep:	3.57
1.23 ,,	Meerut Cant: ,,	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur ,,	23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambala Cantt: ,,	21. 8
9.23 ,,	Jullunder Cant: ,,	17.10
11. 5 ,,	Amritsar ,,	15.30
11.55 ,,	Lahore Cantt: ,,	14.40
	East	
12. 8 ,,	Lahore ,,	14.25

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
250.

No. 16398-1 (Q.M.G.-10).
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 10th November, 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the number of imported horses suitable for Army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1914-15, is estimated at 2,181. This estimate is subject to alteration.
The horses are classed as follows:—
CLASS I.—AUSTRALIANS AND OTHER HORSES.
IN CALCUTTA.

Horse artillery	250
Field artillery	600
Heavy battery	69
British cavalry	150
	1,069
IN MADRAS.	
Horse artillery	100
Field artillery	200
British cavalry	100
	400
Madras cavalry	61
	461
IN BOMBAY. AUSTRALIANS AND OTHER HORSES.	
Horse artillery	150
Field artillery	250
British cavalry	100
	500
Madras cavalry	61
	561
CLASS II.—ARABS AND PERSIANS.	
British cavalry	90
Total	2,181

2. The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by Remount Agents under the orders of the Quartermaster-General in India.
3. The Remount depots will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st of November, 1914, to the end of the purchasing season.
4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received; but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, and in the case of Australian horses, 14 hands 3 inches to 15 hands 3 inches high.
5. Greys and light roans will not be purchased.
6. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at £45 sterling, which will be paid in rupees at the Indian port of purchase at one shilling and four pence to the rupee. The average price of Australians for Madras Cavalry is Rs. 400. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 700, and horses of this class should not be less than 14 hands 1 inch in height. Every horse presented or purchased, will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given under such rules as may be made by the Quartermaster-General in India, but the averages fixed above are not to be exceeded on the whole number purchased in any class.
W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 16398-2 (Q.M.G.-10).
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 10th November, 1913.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for army purposes which, it is expected, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1914-15, is estimated at 580. This estimate is subject to alteration.

Detail.	United Provinces and Punjab.	Bombay.	Total.
Young horses at an average of 12 months	526	4	530
Young horses at an average of 24 months	49	1	50
Total ...	575	5	580

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits; but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.
3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and shows and districts in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Quartermaster-General in India.
W. R. BIRDWOOD, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICES.

"THE CINEMA DE LUXE THEATRES CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE present is to INFORM that Mr. F. Mitchell who was General Manager of our Bombay Theatres is not any longer in the service of our Company.
By order of the Board,
L. GOUBERT,
0803 Managing Director.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the European Defence Association will be held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on the First Day of December, 1913, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon to consider and, if thought fit, to approve the draft new rules to be submitted to the Meeting, and in the event of the approval thereof, with or without modifications, to consider and, if thought fit, to pass a Resolution to the following effect, namely, "That the new rules already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be adopted as the Rules of the Association to the exclusion of the existing Rules thereof."
And notice is also hereby given that at the same Meeting a Resolution will be proposed that the name of the Association be changed from the "European Defence Association" to the "European Defence Assoet aoihsn aii hddd the "European Association" or such other name as to the meeting shall seem fit.
Should the Resolutions above referred to or either of them be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
By Order of the Council,
ALEC. MARSH,
Secretary.
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1913.
0808

ALL INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMEN

Will take place at Allahabad, during 1 week commencing 19th January, 1914.
Entries close on SATURDAY, 10th January, 1914.
Rules and particulars on application.
C. W. NEUMANN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary,
All India Hockey Tournament.

NOW OUT.

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT

FOR

Students and Practitioners

BY

PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., LL.M.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900-1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

With an Appendix.

Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc,

Price Rs. 5.

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OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
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BRAND.	Price. Rs	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2½ annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 24th
and five following nights
at 9-30.

MAUD ALLAN

AND

LEO. JAN. MISCHEL

CHERNIAVSKY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES:
BOXES from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 6.
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Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

Notice.—Good seats can still be booked for the first and subsequent performances.

THE ALCAZAR **CINEMA DE LUXE.**
6-30 Where Everybody Steers. TWICE NIGHTLY. **10**
Performances will start punctually

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.
The seating has been rearranged for the comfort of all Patrons.
Our motto:—"ALWAYS AHEAD."
Complete change of Programme Weekly.
TO-NIGHT'S "BILL"
!!YETTMAH!!
IN A NEW SERIES OF
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Gorgeous Scenery. Elaborate costumes.

Miss SADIE WILLIAMS
THE SPARKLING SOUBRETTE.
In a Budget of New Songs and Duck Dance.

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LAST VOYAGE OF THE "SANAWITTS."
A Thrilling Drama of the 'Sea.'

GILLEN ACROBATIC DUO (Variety.) SEVERAL COMICS.

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Same Prices.

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Sandhurst Road,
GIRGAUM.
Telephone No. 1272.
TIME:—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30.

Prices as usual.
"The Black Hand Gang"
The most sensational film of the day,
3,500 feet long.
By far the most thundering tale of a sacred oath lost to the charms of beauty.
First time in India.
Film supplied by K. A. Sethna & Co., of Kalbadevi, Cinematograph Specialists.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 8-30 10,
TO-NIGHT:
THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

AMUSEMENTS:

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL.

Thursday, 20th November at 9-30 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY and Her Excellency LADY WILLINGDON (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief (Vice-Patron and President of the Society).

Cantata... ... ... **MAY QUEEN** ... ... Sterndale Bennett,
Ballad ... ... **BANNER OF . GEORGE** ... ... Elgar.

(For the first time in Bombay.)

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. E. F. Halliwell .....Soprano. Miss M. Willson,..... Contralto.
Mr. A. L. Cowen .....Tenor. Mr. Joseph Dodds ..... Bass.

WITH

Chorus of 70 voices.

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.

Solo Pianist ... ... **Mr. Frank St. Leger.**
Conductor ... ... **Mr. Edward Behr.**

Prices.—Centre of Hall Rs. **4**, Sides of Hall Rs. **2.**

All Seats can be reserved.

Plan at MARCKS & Co., Lt.,
Esplanade Road, Fort.

0759

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

A thrilling American War Drama

THE CIVILIAN.

The Story of a young Officer's single-handed defence against a horde of Redskin Indians. A picture throbbing and pulsating with rapid movement.

THE RED INK TRAGEDY.
Another fine Bunny Comedy.

LOVED BY A KING.
A beautiful coloured Historical Drama.

THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 *and* 10 to 11.
Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6.30.

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Charni Road. Tel. No. 1271.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPURA STREET, MANDVI.

Under instructions from Mr. Rahimtoola Gangji Poonja, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction this day WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November 1913 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with its messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bengalpura Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 439, New No. 610, Old Survey No. 764, New Survey No. 2345 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "B" Ward No. 1535 and Street No. 29-31 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Bengalpura Street, on the North by the house of Hajee Ahmed Hassum and on the South by the house of Amibhai Mokhi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT CHIMBOOR NEAR KOORLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the Insolvents, Mahomed Ahmed Khatri, Esmail Ahmed Khatri, and Joosub Ahmed Khatri, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.),at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following vacant pieces of land.

Lot. No. 1.

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece of land, situate at Chimboor, in Koorla District, Taluka Thana, admeasuring about 2 acres and 25½ goonthas and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the land of Chunilal Bhogilal and Kanilal Hiralal, on the West by the bungalow of Sitaram Morarrao, on the South by the pasture and beyond it by the Oart of Khursetjee Rustomjee, on the North by the Government way to go from Koorla to Trombay, and bearing Collector's Nos. as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Pot. Nos.	Falin No.	Area Acre. Goonthas.		Assessment
215	1	0	0-17½	Rs.	1-8-0
216	1	0	0-13	,,	2-13-6
,,	2	0	0-33¼	,,	2-0-0
,,	1	0	1-1¾	,,	9-2-6
				Rs.	15-8-0

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)
Lot. No. 2.

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece of Land, Situate in Koorla District in Thana Zilla, admeasuring about 2 acres and 5½ Goonthas, bearing Survey No. 230, and 239 and Pot Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 14 and the Assessment whereof is Rs. 5-6-0 and bounded on the North by the Government passage, on the South by the way to go to Chimboor from Koorla, on the East partly by the land of Gangaram Sakharam and partly by the land of Soonder Narayen and on the West by the land belonging to Bai Pootlibai Sitaram Merarjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little & Co., attorneys to the said Official Assignee at their Office in Apollo Street, or to the undersigned

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th November, 1913.

THE MOTOR UNION
Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

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PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north, where maximum temperature is in defect but minimum temperature is in excess. Maximum temperature is below normal at Multan also.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Night temperature is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 18th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	75.8	63.0	86	..	0.37	—0.20
Do. (4th)	73.3	53.0	86	..	0.37	—0.21
Jask	82.3	66.3	60	..	0.00	0.00
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	84.3	72.1	52	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.3	52.0	52	..	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi	71.4	48.1	90	..	0.11	—0.03
Lahore	82.4	47.2	74	..	0.00	—0.01
Sirsa	85.3	50.0	55	..	0.00	0.00
Ambala	83.5	48.9	60	..	0.05	—0.20
Delhi	81.5	55.8	44	..	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.0	58.5	39	..	0.00	—0.03
Mainpuri	85.3	49.1	52	..	0.00	—0.11
Jhansi	85.1	54.0	31	..	0.00	—0.06
Cawnpore	85.1	53.0	73	..	0.00	—0.29
Allahabad	85.6	53.0	57	..	0.00	—0.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85.1	51.8	53	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi	87.0	65.0	48	..	0.00	—0.05
Ajmer	82.6	53.7	59	..	0.00	—0.03
Jalpur	86.2	51.4	36	..	0.00	—0.03
Kotah	86.6	58.1	40	..	0.00	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	58.5	52	..	0.00	—0.03
Dwarka	88.3	73.7	54	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	90.1	64.8	37	..	0.00	—0.07
Rajkot	89.6	54.3	36	..	0.00	—0.16
Bhavnagar Para.	89.0	58.3	39	..	0.00	—0.06
Surat	90.9	61.1	61	..	0.00	—0.07
Ahmedabad	92.1	62.2	32	..	0.00	—0.04
Dessa	90.3	57.4	31	..	0.00	—0.06
Neemuch	84.4	52.5	39	..	0.00	—0.02
Indore	85.1	53.1	51	..	0.00	—0.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	82.8	52.8	63	..	0.00	—0.24
Saugor	82.3	66.1	46	..	0.00	—0.21
Hoshangabad	84.1	54.9	48	..	0.00	—0.27
Khandwa	86.7	54.1	47	..	0.00	—0.29
Akola	86.7	54.0	53	..	0.00	—0.32
Amraoti	85.3	60.3	49	..	0.00	—0.35
Nagpur	84.6	59.8	52	..	0.00	—0.57
Chanda	81.5	61.5	64	..	..	—0.55
Raipur	84.7	61.6	70	..	..	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	71.7	72	..	..	—0.35
Ratnagiri	91.8	64.9	47	..	..	—0.37
Mormugao	82.5	68.2	87	..	..	—0.93
Karwar	86.7	63.0	88	..	..	—1.57
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	52.6	46	..	..	—0.34
Ahmednagar	84.6	53.3	49	..	..	—0.44
Poona	84.5	58.3	20	..	..	—0.72
Sholapur	86.3	61.1	50	..	0.00	—0.72
Bijapur	86.2	57.3	49	..	0.00	—0.80
Belgaum	81.8	55.0	46	..	0.00	—1.44
Aurangabad	82.4	55.0	45	..	0.00	—0.38
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.9	54.7	67	..	0.00	—0.40
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.8	69.3	63	..	0.03	—2.39
Calicut	85.8	71.6	82	..	2.60	—1.09
Cochin	88.7	75.2	73	..	1.56	—3.56
Colombo	87.0	71.0	90	..	7.41	—2.05
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	70.2	75	..	..	—4.22
Bellary	89.5	64.3	51	..	..	—1.45
Guddapah	88.5	70.0	71	..	..	—1.99
Madras	85.0	74.0	88	0.03	13.24	—5.10
Bangalore	83.8	52.8	83	..	0.11	—2.18
Coimbator	87.9	65.8	80	..	1.00	—1.32
Trichinopoly	87.1	70.3	83	..	4.37	—1.40
Negapatam	82.7	72.2	86	..	21.75	—12.33

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant and due in Bombay on the morning of Friday the 21st instant.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

Disturbed conditions in the Bay have given rain on the coast from Waltair to Chittagong, but the falls have not been heavy except in the neighbourhood of Gopalpur where the shallow depression which appeared has crossed the Coast. The chief rainfall amounts are:—Barisal, one inch; Balasore, three-quarters; False Point, three; Gopalpur, ten; Calingapatam, two.

Forecast:—Some rain in the North-East Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY 16th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	20.943
Temperature of Air	degrees	79.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	69.2
Dew Point	,,	54.1
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.624
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	,,	0.8
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	87.3
Minimum do. do.	,,	71.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E,ENE,WNW,NW,NNE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles		158

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th November, was 30.190 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Stan lard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mr antime. Depth of water is at Prince Dock Sill.

1913	High Water					
Day of Week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in
Wed.	19	m 2	34	27	8
		2	20 a	24	
Thurs.	20	m 3	25	27	
		3	25 a	24	
Fri.	21	m 4	26	26	
		4	48 a	24	
Satur.	22	m 5	31	26	
		6	15 a	24	
Sun.	23	m 6	34	26	
		7	41 a	25	1
Mon.	24	m 7	36	26	
		8	44 a	27	

1913	Low Water				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	19	m 8	34	20	8
		8	6 a	17	3
Thurs.	20	m 9	42	20	8
		9	7 a	18	3
Fri.	21	m 11	16	21	3
		10	26 a	19	3
Satur	22	0	29 a	19	3
Sun.	23	m 0	6	19	9
		1	25 a	18	0
Mon.	24	m 1	29	19	9
		2	10 a	16	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset
19. (Wed.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
20. (Thurs.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
21. (Fri.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
22. (Satur.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
23. (Sun.)	6h. 50m.	6h. 0m.
24. (Mon.)	6h. 50m.	6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h 59.2m	P.M.
First Quarter.	Nov.	6th	0h 4.4m.	A.M.
Full Moon.		14th	4h 41.4m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.		21st	1h 26.5m.	P.M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18th

S.S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat Lafont Noumea October 1
S.S. Rijsbergen Burger Calcutta November

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18th

S.S. Kawachi Maru Christiansen Kobe etc
S.S. Rotenfels Goose Calcutta via Marmogoa

The following vessel obtain their portclearances on Tuesday:—

S. S. City of Bombay Grag Dunkirk.
S. S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat Lafont Marseilles.
S. S. Delta Lemure Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer		for	
,,	Beme	for	Rangoon
,,	Umballa	for	Calcutta
,,	Belle of England	for	Do
,,	Stratdvan	for	Hull etc
,,	Crewe Hall	for	Marmagoa

S. S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3,558 tons, Captain B. Lafont, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Nouimea, which port she had left on October 18th with a general cargo and passengers and will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rijsbergen:—The steamer Rijsbergen, 2,305 tons, Captain J. Burger, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on November 6th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Rotenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Rotenfels, 3,590 tons, Captain F. Goose, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta via Marmagoa, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Bombay:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Bombay, 3,354 tons, Captain J. C. Grag, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Delta:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain W. R. Lernare, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Chattan:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Chattan arrived in London on the morning of the 16th.

TUESDAY, November 18th 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt	Agents
B.	Virawa	Manell	M. M. & Co
B.	Barjora	Cammack	M. M. & Co
	Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
C.	Hafenfels	Amatz	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E.	Markgraf	Schapp	A. S. & Co
F.	Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co.
G.	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
H.	Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co
H.	Rahmania	Lewis	M. M. & Co
K.	Umsinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & Co
N.	Hallamshire	True	J. F. & Co
O.	Southborough	Eldman	M. Jeewanji & Co
P.	Zabiue	Codnor	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
1.	Spitzfels	Krippner	W. & A. G. & Co
2.	City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
2.	Kasara	Minett	M. M. & Co
3.	Port Said	Molle	Rubattino Line
4.	Dalfield	Biddick	W. & A. G. & Co
5.	Baron Ardrossan	Reid	W. & A. G. & Co
6.	City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
7.	Kybtels	Frisins	W. & A. G. & Co.
8.	Gablong	Gilhuber	A. L. S. N. & Co
10 & 11.	City of York	Wilson	K. N. & Co
12 & 13.	Delta	Lemare	P. & O. S. N. & Co
15	Reichenback	Mangelsdarf	Volkert Bros.
16.	Dunrobin	Carr	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S.N. Co
Angus	Dakers	A. Y. & Co
Achilister	Gantier	W. & A. G. & Co
Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Belle of England	Kelway	M. M. & Co
Crewe Hall	Davies	A. S. & Co
Ekbatana	Krieger	W. & A. G. Co
Glenclung	Taylor	
Gowanburn	Wynd	W & A G. & Co
Hoselnee	Fam	T. M. & Co
Helios	Knudsen	F. F. & Co
Intombi	Jackman	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwaat.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kk. of the Thistle	Baker	T. M. & Co
Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co
Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay & Co.
Ruth	Wiebush	F. F. Campbell & Co
Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
Rigsbenzen	Burger	
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan	Van Langzaat Gees	M. G. A. G. & Co
Strathvan	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	A. Y. & Co
Umballa	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Uganda	Archdeacon	M. M. & Co
Ville-de-la-Ciotat	Lafont	M. M. & Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

Nov. 19.

1238. The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head Quarters on Monday the 1st December.

1239. Parade. The Battalion will parade as strong as possible with the Garrison for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief on Friday the 21st instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki, Medals will be worn. The parade will be over by 9 a.m.

II. There will be a Practice Parade as strong as possible to-day Wednesday the 19th instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki.

1240. Parade. The usual parade held this Wednesday evening is cancelled.

1241. Issue of Arms. Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1242. Meeting. There will be a General Meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Tuesday the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m. All members are requested to be present.

1243. Command.-Major H. F. Busch having returned from leave resumes command of "G" Company from this date.

1244. Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 7603, Vol. J. G. Martin.
No. 7604, Vol. V. F. E. Fox.

1245. Promotion. The Commandant is pleased to make the following appointment:—
To be Lance.-Corporal,
No. 7326, Vol. H. W. Kilby, "G" Coy.
(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

LONDON Nov. 18.

291. *Parade.*—The parades ordered for Wednesday 19th and Friday 21st November 1913 are cancelled.

284. *Parade.*—Wednesday 19th instant; Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters under Section Commanders.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

88. *First Aid Examination.*—The first Aid Class Examination will be held at B.V.A. Headquarters by Captain G.F.I. Harkness, I.M.S. at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday 20th November 1913.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nov. 18.

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues steady, but the volume of business passing on either side of the account is small. Bank T. T. has been in some demand, and a few bills have been placed at current rates.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1-4	1-16
D. D mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Feb.	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	3-8
,, ,, forward, Mar....	1-4	5-16
,, 6 m-s ready	1-4	9-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	172	1-4
Marcks ,, ,, ...	140	
60 d-s Hongkong	144	
,, ,, Shanghai	194	3-4
,, ,, Japan	148	1-2

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London shows a decline of 3-16 in ready and forward, the present quotations being 27¼ for both deliveries. Fluctuations in the Local Market have been narrow, and there is not much business passing.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	4	0
,, ,, 1st Settlement ...	78	4	0
,, ,, 2nd Settlement ...	78	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 15th and 16th November, 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	41	51,068
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	67	78,223

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a tone of weakness to-day and the rates underwent a drop of about an anna during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-6, but closed at Rs. 95-5 (buyers) for 30th November delivery A fair amount of business was done during the course of the day.

40 Port Trust Bonds (guaranteed) were in demand at Rs. 105.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Markets remained dull and without any business for forward delivery. A few transactions for cash were reported in Mill shares.

Centrals changed hands at Rs. 1,870 and Standard at Rs. 1,145.

New Great Eastern Mill shares advanced to Rs. 220 and Crescent to Rs. 112-8.

Kohinoors were in demand at Rs. 735.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 225 x.d.

Bank of Bombay shares advanced to Rs. 1,660.

A good lot of Telephones changed hands at Rs. 15.

Burma Trading Corporation shares were quoted at Rs. 790.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were in request at Rs. 570.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 64-8.

COTTON.

Advices to hand this morning from the American Markets show a moderate decline owing to short selling in anticipation of a "bearish" Ginners Report. Private telegrams give the expected figures of the National Ginners as 10,420,000 bales, and should the figures of the U. S. Census Bureau approximate these, it will be a "bearish" factor for a time, as it will mean an increase on last season's report for the same period of about 120,000 bales. In opposition to the above, a private telegram received this morning speaks of crop estimates decreased to 15,500,000 bales. It is difficult to reconcile these two, unless it means a heavy falling off in the Ginners' Reports which will be issued subsequently; and this is not unlikely as the crop is admittedly an early one. However, the Census Bureau ginning figures will reach us on the 22nd instant, and for the time being will set at rest the question of the number of bales so far ginned. In the meanwhile we are likely to see fluctuating Markets with possibly a tendency toward somewhat lower prices, in which case we would favour buying in easy Markets.

In spite of the decline in America the Local Market opened steady, with rates a trifle higher than last evening's close. This was partly due to reports of firm Markets up country, where daily arrivals are in good demand by Export houses. In Kamgaon the arrivals are about 1,500 bales daily, which are all taken up, outside buyers only securing two or three hundred bales. There has been little or no change in prices here during the day and only a small business has been done, Export houses being the sellers.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association

Growths	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	..	243	..	Jan. 25th
M. G. Bengals	249	243	..	,,
M. G. Scind-Punjab ..	247	..	..	,,
M. G. Khandesh.. ..	268	259	..	,,
M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha	306	..	..	,,
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	302	..	..	,,
Do. Yeotmahl ..	297	..	..	,,
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum ..	292	..	..	,,
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	286	..	..	,,
De Oomrawattee ..	288	..	..	,,
Do. Broach	328	..	315	Mar. 25th
Do. Muttla	268	259	..	Jan. 25th
Saw-ginned Dharwa ..	..	..	280	Ready
M. G. Westerns	..	..	287	,,
M. G. Western	..	..	282	,,
M. G. Comptа	..	..	300	,,
Do Bazalkot	..	..	294	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	57,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day p'ce.
N. D.	7 13	7.07—6
D. J.	7 11	7.0?—6
J. F.	7.10	7.04—6
F. M.	7,11	7 05—6
M. A.	7.11	7.0?—6
A. M,	7.11	7.05—6
M. G.	7.12	7.06—6
J. J.	7.09	7.03—6
J. A.	7.07	7.01—6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi	5	6	0	R. T.
White Delhi, May	5	13	0	,,

Linseed:—The Market is steadier.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, December ...	8	1	6	R. T.
Bold Brown, May	9	0	6	,,

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready Brown Cawnpore.	7	13	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore.	9	0	0	,,
Brown Delhi, May	8	15	0	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market continues firm.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 p. c. Bold White	60	4	0
Mimbara	61	4	0
Black Kutni J. F.	49	8	0

Castorseed:—The Market is steadier.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras	35	8	0
Guzerat	34	8	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	8	6	0 B. T.

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	50	0	0
Small	49	0	0

RECEIPTS

The following are the Receipts of Cotton, Produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.

Cotton	13,723	Bales.
Wheat	9,587	Cwts.
Linseed	2,571	,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	929	,,
Gingelyseed	20,890	,,
Poppyseed	nil.	
Groundnuts	2,839	,,
Castorseed	3,607	,,
Rice	2,901	,,
Myrabollams	307	,,
Cottonseed	19,202	,,
Mowraseed	3,652	,,
Gram	9,283	,,
Jowar	1,313	,,
Maize	125	,,
Barley	nil.	

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov 17

Consols 2½ %	72 3-4-1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	.. 25-31½ 72
Rentes 3 %	87 ¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50½ungd.
Bar Silver Spot	27¼ 3-16
,, 2months hence..	27¼ 3-16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Fall caused by china selling	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 ungd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 29-32 ,,
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo	
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 4, 0,000 @ .-4 1-8	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	..87 3-4ungd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	5 1-16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. ..	4½ 1-16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	.. 5 3-8ungd.
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	.. 5 3-8ungd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. 7-7-9
Interest day to day loans	.. 4 1-4ungd.
Interest 7 day market loans	.. 4 1-2ungd.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	72,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Day's Exports to Continent	49,000
Futures at New York Jan. 13-13—16 Previous Closing price 13-29.	
Futures at New York Mar. 13-22—17 Previous Closing price 13.39.	
Advanced Early on Bullish Private crop Reports and Declined later owing to Foreign selling.	
Spot Cotton at New York 13.70 10 Previous price 13.80	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13.5.16.ungd. Previous price 13.5.16.	
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans : Jan. 13-31. 10 Previous price 13.41.	
Futures at New Orleans : Mar. 13.40. 11 Previous price 13.51.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	.. 9 5-8 1-8
Demand Bills	..4 85 1-4 1-8
Silver Commercial Bars	.. 59-3-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	0,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Lay's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	8,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :— Fair Demand Easier	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet	
Tone of Manchester Market :—Quiet with a limited enquiry	
Mide Americans	7.50— 4d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	10.20 ungd.d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Jan. 13-32- March. 13-41	
New York Official noon call Jan. 13-23 Mar. 13-33	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13-44 Mar. 13-54.	

OPENING REPORT.

LONDON Nov. 17.

Wool.—Total amount to be offered during sale 38,000

Vicanere First white	highest	unquated	
,, ,, ,,	lowest		
,, ordinary ,,	highest	11d	
,, ,, ,,	lowest	9½	
Candahar First White	highest	11½	
,, ,, ,,	lowest	10½	
,, Ordinary ,,	highest	10½	
,, ,, ,,	lowest	9½	
Vicanere White ,,	highest	10½	
,, ,, ,,	lowest	9	

Quiet-steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
N. D.	7.15	7.13—2
D. J.	7.12	7.11—1
J. F.	7.12	7.10—2
F. M.	7.12	7.11—1
M. A.	7.13	7.11—2
A. M.	7.13	7.11—2
M. J.	7.14	7.12—2
J. J.	7.11	7.09—2
J. A.	7.08	7.07—1
A. S.	——	6.91

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £67½; Copper Braziers £84½; Yellow Metal 7½;.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12; value *Arricals.*—Nordmark.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53; unchanged Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; unchanged Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 47½; unchanged Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 45½×½ Dec.-Jan.; Antwerp; sellers firm. Calcutta Linseed 44-3 ×9 Nov.-Dec.; London sellers.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37½ —½ Nov.-Dec.; London Buyers canal. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36½; unchanged Nov.-Dec.; Hull Buyers canal. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,640,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-3 unchanged Nov.-Dec.; value firm.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62lbs. 34½—½; Dec.-Jan.; sellers firm. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal Feb.-March.

Australian.—South Australian 35½; unchanged January steamer Business done.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; unchanged sellers Nov.-Dec.; very quie prices unchanged. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12½; unchanged sellers Jan.-March; still nothing doing. German Beet-root 88 % 9-3½—½; sellers November German Beet-root 88 % 9-10-½; sellers May. Opened steady closed rather easier. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9; unchanged sellers December; quiet at previous quatations. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-6; unchanged November; value. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-4½; unchanged November; value. Java Sugar very quiet unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42½—½: Nov.-Dec.; Hamburg sellers canal.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17; unchanged Nov.-Dec.; Hull done steady.

KARACHI CONGRESS.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS.

The preparations for the coming session of the Congress at Karachi are being pushed forward, writes "The Phoenix." The contract for the Pandal and subsidiary structures has been given and the work taken in hand. Arrangements for furniture for the use of delegates and the Pandal are nearly complete. Residential accommodation for delegates and visitors is more than enough. In this connection, it is gratifying to note that the gentry of Karachi have readily responded to the call of duty by placing at the disposal of the Congress authorities free of charge suitable bungalows for the use of delegates. The following gentlemen have rendered this service and we take this opportunity of congratulating them on the public spirit displayed:—H. H. Sir Aga Khan *per* his agent Seth Busrio Fuddoo, Seth Kala Gella, Messrs. A. Hajee Dossal & Sons, Seth Ghulam Husein Kasim, Messrs. A. M. Jivanjee & Co., Seth Moosajee Jafferjee, Seth Issardas Assanmal & Dayaram, Seth Dhuramdas Kawirdas, Seth Vishindas Fatehchand, Messrs. Thakerdas Fatehchand & Brothers and Messrs. Isaji Ismailji Kurrimjee & Co. The messing charges for delegates have been fixed. Vegetarian delegates will be charged Rs. 1-8-0 per day. Non-vegetarian delegates, (Hindus, Muhammadans and others) will pay Rs. 2-0-0 per day. Those living in European style will be charged Rs. 5-0-0 per day or board and lodging. Every endeavour is being made to ensure that wholesome food is supplied. There is ample lodging accomodation for visitors, but the charge to be made to them has not been fixed. It will probably be Rs. 5 for the whole period. Visitors can also get food from the Congresskitchens at the rates payable by delegates.

MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

COOCH BEHAR, Nov. 17.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Carmichael left Rungpore at 7 a.m., this morning and arived at Coochbehar at 10 a.m. The platform was gay with red cloth and the station was decorated with evergreens. As His Excellency stepped out of the carriage he was received by His Highness the Maharajah.

Their Excellencies, accompanied by Captain Stow, A.D.C., drove off followed by Mr. Collin, the Commissioner, the Chief Secretary and the Private Secretary. The route from the station to the "Nilkoti" where their Excellencies are staying was lined with eager crowds.

At 11-30 a.m., His Highness The Maharajah paid a formal visit to His Excellency. Lord Carmichael received him in a shamiana specially pitched in Mr. Collin's garden. The Maharaja was accompanied by Mr. Collin, the Dewan, Mr. Priya Nath Ghosh; the State Judge and three A. D. C.'s. His Excellency had in attendance Mr. French, the Commissioner; Mr. Cumming, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Gourlay, the Private Secretary; Major Champain, the Military Secretary; and Captains Robertson and Stow, A.D.C.'s.

At 12-30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor returned the formal visit, when similar ceremonies were observed. At the conclusion His Excellency and His Highness with their respective suites were photographed on the steps of the palace.

At 4 p.m., the Installation Durbar was held in the Durbar Hall of the palace. There was a large crowd of durbaries in the spacious hall. The principal Council los were accommodated in the front rows of chairs on the right and left hands of the dais. Seven chairs were left vacant on either side for the personal staffs, Her Excellency Lady Carmichael, Mrs. Collin, and other ladies were accommodated in the gallery opposite the dais. Punctually at 4 o'clock, His Excellency arrived and was received by the State Council. The Maharaja received him at the top of the staircase, the procession filed slowly through the centre of the hall up to the dais.

When His Excellency and the Maharaja had taken their places the Durbaris resumed their seats. Mr. Cumming then stepped forward and asked for His Excellency's permission to open the durbar. This having been granted, His Excellency rose and addressing the Durbaris spoke as follows:—

His Excellency Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor General of India, having been pleased to recognise His Highness the Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur as Chief of the Cooch Behar State, it is now my solemn duty as Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to install him in the high position held till his lamented death by his late Highness Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan Bhup Bhadur and to transfer formally to the personal rule of His Highness Mahraja Jitendra Narayen Bhup Bahadur the State of Cooch Behar.

Turning to the Maharaja His Excellency then addressed him as follows:

Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur,—I speak to you now with mixed feelings. I rejoice indeed to know that I am addresing one so loyal as you are to the Throne and person of our beloved King-Emperor and that I am calling to the place which those who have gone before you filled so well, one to whom the Viceroy and Governor General of India may look with confidence for support as surely as his Excellency Lord Hardinge may at all times look to you. Yet none the less, I cannot keep my thoughts from going back to the moment when not very many weeks ago you cabled to me the news of the death of your brother the late Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur. That news came to me as a shock, for although I knew only too well that your brother was ill I had hoped that this visit to England might restore him to health. I had believed that he was recovering and I never thought that the end could be so near, but the news came to me as more than a shock. It brought me real grief. It told me of the loss of a friend. My acquaintance with your brother was but short. I met him for the first time at Darjeeling in the summer of last year, but I quickly learned to feel the charm of his personality and to look on him with real affection. He often came to me for advice. He often spoke to me of his own difficulties and of his own aspirations. I know well how much he had the welfare of his State at heart. I know how eagerly he longed to do something for the happiness of his people. Few men can have known better than I do how hard he tried to do what he believed was his duty. Perhaps none know better than I do how unselfishly he was preparing to make, and did make cheerfully and uncomplainingly, though in full knowledge of their seriousness personal sacrifices in order that his own private comfort should not stand in the way of improvement in the internal administration of his State. I can say with truth that I admired him for what I knew. While therefore I rejoice that it is my good fortune to install you in a position which I trust will bring to you great and well deserved honour, I cannot forget my sorrow that one for whom and of whom I had hoped so much should have been cut down in the prime of his life. I need not remind you of the history of your State nor of the good work done by your father the late Maharaja Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, for you know well what he did. His work your brother carried on with an ardent loyalty to your father's memory and with a sincere desire to carry out your father's wishes. I now commend into your hands the State which they ruled so well, and I confidently look to you to try to ensure the happiness and contentment of its people whom they loved and who loved them and who to-day are placed under your care. I cannot do better than remind you of the impressive words addressed to the late Maharaja by my colleague, the Hon. Sir William Duke when he installed him just two years ago and some of these words I shall now quote to you. I would say that "a young ruler called to the administration of an important and progressive State takes up a burden which calls for sympathy as much as congratulation. His responsibilities are at least as great as his opportunity. Your father has kept the house for you, he has handed over to you a State prosperous, highly organised and steadily developing. That progress must be maintained and to secure it requires constant care and attention. But progress is not mechanical, it must be kept in accord with the movement of the outside world, and white the new ruler can never hope to have a clean State but is bound by the state of development which he finds and the institutions of the State as he receives it. On the other hand, the responsibility is on him to devise and shape a policy which will mould and guide the future development and progress of his State so that it may worthily maintain its rank and place amongst the constituents of the empire. For this task, your Highness has the advantages of education, race and a fine ancestral tradition. I can assure you that the sympathy and assistance of the Government will not be wanting and I trust that when the time comes for you to lay down your charge you will be able to look back upon a noble duty worthily performed."

In every one of these ideas as expressed by Sir William Duke I heartily sympathise Your Highness, I congratulate you upon your accession to your principality. More than half a million of human souls are to-day committed to your trust. It is for you to discharge that trust well. It is for you to secure in some measure at least the happiness and prosperity for that half million of souls. It is not a great deal that any one man can do in this world but to an Indian prince perhaps more than most individual man. Opportunity is taken to improve their position, to secure better education for their children, better health and better sanitary surroundings and here in Bengal you have a singularly valuable opportunity of which I cannot but hope that one as loyal as you are and who has been brought up as you have been brought up, will make full use. You can do something, perhaps, you can do much, to maintain the good feeling and to bring about a closer mutual understanding between the people whom the Power which controls human affairs has made to dwell in this part of the earth and those other people whom the same Power has brought here to work with them for weal or for woe, but I trust for weal in making the best of this Bengal which you and I too hope to love so much, and of this India in whose history both peoples have a right to take pride and for which our beloved sovereign the King and Emperor of both peoples has such a warm affection.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TURF CLUB REFUSED A HABITATION

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. J. F. Orr, Chairman of the Board.

The application was considered of the lessee of plot No. 33, Agripada Estate, asking permission to let the ground floor of his building to the Western India Turf Club, partly for residential and partly for office purposes, one of the conditions of the lease being that the building shall be used only for residential purposes.

The Chairman said that when the matter had come before them on a previous occasion—they had postponed it for enquirying if any of the neighbours had objections to the granting of the permission asked for. He had received some objections, but they were trivial and he proposed that the applicant be informed that the Board consented to the proposal for one year.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said taht they should not depart from the principle once laid down by them when the neighbours objected to the building being used for office purposes. It was enough that there were objections, they had not to examine them.

Sir Sassoon J. David agreed with Sir Ibrahim and moved an amendment that the applicant be informed that buildings were for residential purposes and it was not expedient for the Board to depart from the usual on this occasion.

The amendment was passed and was then adopted as a substantive proposition.

UNDRIA STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The report of the Improvement Committee No. III, on the Undria Street Improvement Scheme No. 41, was considered. The total gross outlay on the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 10,00,000. Afttr deducting Rs. 4,82,600 the price of buildings retained and land, the loss is estimated at Rs. 5,17,400. The following excerpts from the Chairman's minute explains the Scheme:—

The area proposed to be dealt with is one of those typical areas which make up the bulk of the most congested quarters of the City, consisting of two long rows of house-sites between two parallel streets with a sweepers' gully, 3ft. or 4ft. broad between them.

Only one of the houses has a broad frontage: some of them have frontages only 10ft. broad. The depth is generally from 50ft. to 55ft. In this depth are 3, 4 or 5 living rooms besides bath-rooms and privies. Of these rooms it is generally only the front ones that are adequately lighted and ventilated. In a few cases, when some open space has been left at the rear of the site, the back rooms get sufficient light and air, but vitiated by the proximity of privies along the foul sweepers' gully. The intervening rooms are nearly always insanitary, as the only light and air they get comes from a foul and narrow side gully (if there is any) with high houses on each side.

When the Improvements Committee inspected some of these typical areas last year, it was pointed out that a very substantial improvement can be effected without much loss of time and without much interference with the houses and their inhabitants by the simple measure of demolishing the backs of the houses to a sufficient extent to leave a 20ft. open space instead of a 3ft. or 4ft. gully between them. It would then generally be feasible to alter the house so that there would be on each floor a large room lighted and ventilated from the front street and a second lighted and ventilated from the rear open space. At the same time the privies could be replaced by W. Cs. and connected with a sewer laid in the 20ft. rear open space.

It was generally agreed that while improvements of this kind could not rank with the more thorough improvements affected by the method of wholesale demolition, the method suggested might be worth adopting in areas, in which wholesale demolition was not necessitated by the insanitary condition of the buildings, or by their structural defects, or by the want of roads to admit air into a congested area.

It was pointed out that under the law, as it now stands, the main object, i.e., the broadening of the 3ft. gully to 20ft. could not be secured without the notification of the whole area and the inclusion of every house as a whole in the schedule for acquisition, and that therefore the great advantages of rapid procedure, small outlay, small loss, and little interference with houses, owners and tenants would be wanting.

It was nevertheless decided that if only for the purpose of demonstration it would be a good thing to apply this method to a small area, as soon as funds became available without waiting for an amendment of the law.

The Chairman then explained by means of tabular statements how delays in street improvement added to the cost of the scheme. Out of 41 houses 14 had one extra storey added since 1901 and the average assessment for each house had gone up from Rs. 441 to Rs. 867. Nineteen houses had minor improvements and the average assessment for each house had gone up from Rs. 545 to Rs. 998. Seven houses had been pulled down and rebuilt and the average assessment for each had increased from Rs. 527 to Rs. 2,388.

After some discussion the Board adopted the report and resolved that it should be submitted to Government for sanction.

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CREDIT BANK AFFAIRS.

MR. KAZI'S IGNORANCE.

ALLEGATION OF FORGERY AGAINST JAFFER.

REMARKS BY THE JUDGE.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshah Davar resumed his enquiry into the affairs of the Credit Bank and recorded further evidence under Section 162 of the Companies Act.

Mr. N. R. Mistry was recalled in connection with the slip-book and examined. He said he had not filled up the slip but he had asked the Accountant to do so. He had afterwards gummed in the counterfoil of that slip in the slip-book. He did not fill up either the slip or the counterfoil.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin's examination by the Advocate-General was then continued. In the course of his evidence he said:—I do not know if the Bank kept a confidential record of the people to whom it lent money. I have not seen it nor was it brought to my notice. I really do not know if it is usual for a Bank to keep a confidential record of the people to whom it lent money. I am not aware of any limit being fixed by our bank as to what extent it was prepared to advance money to its constituents. Before I became acquainted with the Credit Bank, I had absolutely no knowledge of finance or Banking, nor have I any now. I have not looked into the books, I have not scrutinised the transactions. I relied entirely on the manager, the sub-committee and the auditors. I formally presided at the Board's meetings and everything that was placed before the meeting was sanctioned.

His Lordship at this stage remarked that the liquidator would not get any information from this witness and it was no use examining him. He did not like to hamper the liquidator's way but he was concerned thus: the examination of the Credit Bank had taken a fairly long time and they had investigated the matter and thrown light on its business.

The Advocate-General said he did not propose to examine all the directors but he thought it was his duty to examine the principal director. Mr. Kazi had attended all the meetings and he was the person of all the directors who was most likely to give information.

AFFAIRS OF ANOTHER COMPANY

SERIOUS.

His Lordship said that immediately after the examination of these witnesses was over, there was another company, the affairs of which required close investigation. Just then an order was presented to him by the petitioners' solicitor of the Bombay Banking Company and on putting questions to him regarding the Bank. His Lordship learnt that the affairs of that Company required immediate investigation. At the hearing of the winding up petition, His Lordship was told that the Bank had Municipal bonds, Port Trust bonds, Government paper and other securities and he now understood that nothing was there and the liquidator got Rs. 140 only when he went to take possession and His Lordship would like to know who instructed Mr. Chitnis to make those statements and why they were made. He thought the Advocate-General's client, the official liquidator, must take immediate steps there. So far as this witness was concerned, his bona-fides were quite clear from the fact that he had about a lakh of rupees in the current account and he would not know the Bank's position otherwise he would not be in this position now.

The Advocate-General said he did not suggest this witness knew.

His Lordship: On the smallest suspicion of the Bank not being sound, he would not have left his money there.

The Advocate-General: He may be negligent about his own affairs but that is no reason why he should be negligent about the business of other people. He becomes liable there.

The evidence was then allowed to be continued. The witness said: From the minute books I can see that Rs. 25,000 were advanced to Dr. D. M. D'Silva. Dr. Silva was a medical practitioner, beyond that I do not know him. I do not know Ebrahim T. Vagri. I can not recollect now who Rahimtulla Mahomed is. Before advancing money to this man, the sub-committee must have taken explanations from the manager. I now hear for the first time that he is Jaffer's relation. My mind is absolutely blank so far as the name of this man is concerned. I have said I did not realise at the time the loans were made that the principal function of the Bank appeared to be to lend monies to Jaffer's brother's relations. Mahomedbhoy Khairaz and his sons and M. C. Dharamsey. I must have realised at the time of making the loans that large sums of money, which are now shown to me were sanctioned as loans but that was on the recommendations of the sub-committee.

His Lordship: Do I understand that loans were previously made by the sub-committee and they were merely confirmed by the directors' meeting?—Yes, My Lord. The way in which business was brought before the Board was this: the following business was put through by the sub-committee.

His Lordship: I take it then if the directors disapproved of any parties, they would be helpless?—Yes.

As a matter of fact you never protested against loans being made to Jaffer's relations at any time?—I made all possible inquiries if my attention was drawn that a party was weak or was not substantial, I would have protested.

Continuing, witness said: I can not say to what limit I would have lent monies to each of these parties. Rahim Joosub was a member of the sub-committee but I can not say he was generally. I might have sanctioned loans to his brothers on his recommendation while he was on the sub-committee. Between the sub-committee and the manager they did everything. That was the error of judgment but under the articles the sub-committee had full power. If any fraud had been brought to my notice I would have objected, but having a respectable manager and sub-committee I relied on them.

His Lordship at this stage asked the Advocate-General if he had gone through the memoranda and articles of association of this Company.

The Advocate-General said they were the usual articles.

His Lordship said if people went and gave monies to a corporation which had these articles they ought to have realised that they had given power to the directors to throw their money in the gutter if they liked. Here was a public entrusting their monies to Jaffer Joosub as manager of the Bank and armed with these articles, fully knowing that two of the brothers were directors of the Bank and they had power to do what they liked.

The Advocate-General said that the committee in this case was the same as the appointment of some of the trustees as managing trustees but they would be liable all the same. There was nothing extraordinary in these powers.

NOT DESERVING OF SYMPATHY.

His Lordship said that men who put money in such concerns did not deserve any sympathy.

The Advocate-General said the public might be fools but that did not exculpate the directors from their liability. If the public were fools the directors were much worse here.

Continuing witness said: I now see that Rs. 39,000 were advanced to Hasanali M. N. Khairaz and Ebrahim P. Vagri on the security of the Credit Bank receipt for a share deposit of Rs. 39,000. I may not have then known that we were advancing on Bank shares. I can not recall now whether I then realised what was being done.

His Lordship: What does this transaction mean?

The Advocate-General: What happened was this: the Bank issued a receipt for Rs. 39,000 and debited the amount to the applicants. It was a paper transaction and Rs. 39,000 were lent for the application money of 19,000 shares.

Continuing, the witness said: When I sanctioned the loan I did not understand the transaction to be such as explained by the Advocate-General: What I understood was that these were owners of shares and they came to the Bank for a loan and in addition to a personal security they brought these loans. I have no personal knowledge of Hasanali M. N. Khairaz. I have now read it reported that he is a man of straw.

Do you take interest in the All-India Company?—None, except attending the monthly meetings. There too the directors go and the agents place the resolutions before them.

Desultory interest,—Such as an ordinary director can take.

Husanalli was an employee on a small salary of Rs. 50 a month in the All-India?—I am positive I did not know. Board meetings were generally held in Sir Phirozeshah Mehta's chamber and I never saw the employees. I do not remember if I made any inquiries about Hassanali.

On the 3rd October, Rs. 1,56,000 were advanced to M. C. Dharamsey and Fazal Karmalli on pro-notes in addition to bills for Rs. 21,000. Rs. 56,000 were advanced to Fazul on the security of shares worth Rs. 50,000. The manager had told us that the shares were at a premium. At that time Fazul Karmalli's personal security was considered good and the shares were taken as collateral security. I personally did not inquire what was the existing indebtedness of each individual when we sanctioned this particular loan. I might have made inquiries in some cases but I cannot recall any instance. As far as large loans were concerned, questions were put about the monetary condition of the parties and on the information which was always favourable we confirmed the recommendation of the sub-committee. Suspicion never arose. So far as the Board is concerned no account books were produced. The information was given orally by the manager. In every case the manager gave a most favourable reply.

Do you suggest he lied to you as to the amount of actual indebtedness?—How can I say he lied.

As it turns out now the Joosub brothers are largely indebted to the Bank I knew all along that Jaffer's brothers were largely indebted to the Bank but I had no idea to what extent they were indebted. My impression all along was that among them their liability came to about five lakhs. If my attention would have been drawn, I would have put questions and the whole Board would have satisfied itself before sanctioning loans to them. If more than a lakh and a half were advanced to each of them. we would have questioned and stopped further loans. If my advice was not accepted, I would have resigned and would not have stayed there a single day.

His Lordship: Were other directors as efficient financiers as yourself?—I know that Sir Bhalchandra and Dr. G. V. Patel, who are medical practitioners and Sirdar Edwos who is not a business man can be placed in my category. But there is Maskatiwalla and Tricumrai Mehta. They are supposed to be business men and Mr. Hiralal Chhotalal is a business man from Baroda. Rahim Joosub is a business man and we had Mahomedbhoy Datoobhai and Mirza Shirayi, who are both business men.

Continuing, witness said: I see from the minute book that on 15th November large amounts were advanced to M. C. Dharamsay and Noor Mahomed and Company, along with others. I do not know if there were 90 day's bills. Their pro-notes amounted to Rs. 1,13,000. Against these loans there was the security of the Bank shares. On that day Rs. 1,50,000 were advanced to M. N. Khairaz and his son Hassamali against 18,818 of the Bank's shares.

At this stage, his Lordship again intervened and said no useful purpose would be served by examining this witness further. This witness had admitted that he exercised no control and had relied implicity on the manager.

The Advocate-General said he wished to gain certain information from the witness.

BROKERAGE ON SHARES.

Witness, in answer to further questions, said: To this Rs. 1,50,000 are to be added the Rs. 39,000 previously advanced. I know the Bank passed a resolution to pay eight annas brokerage for every share sold. I now realise that Rs. 1,89,000 were paid on Rs. 18,853 shares but I cannot say that the additional eight annas brokerage was paid on these shares..

His Lordship once again intimated that this was not within the scope of the Sections 162 and 163 as it appeared to him.

The Advocate-General said he wanted to know what inquiries Mr. Kazi made about these persons.

His Lordship said Mr. Kazi had now discovered they were men of straw but he did not known it then. He then relied on the word of the manager and the sub-committee.

The Advocate-General said he wished to put some questions to the witness and once again the evidence was continued.

Witness said: I do not remember what the Board was told about Mahomedbhoy but we must have been given satisfactory explanation. This answer applies to all the loans we made. I have put my name on the balance-sheets.

Before I signed the balance-sheets, witness added, they were placed before us after they were signed by the auditors, the manager and the accountant. We then used to send for the auditor and ask him whether everything was regular and proper, whether nothing was wanting and whether they had taken inpection of books and papers and everything was correct and on his assurance and seeing those signatures we signed it.

You know in each balance-sheet from 30th June 1911 onwards the item amounts due by a director is entered as nil?—Is there any such column in that (laughter).

You are a lawyer and you say you never looked at the form provided by the Companies' Act?—No, I did not know if it was there.

Continuing, witness said: This item must have escaped my notice for there was no object in keeping it secret. If my attention were drawn to it, I would have shown it. I do not know whether I inquired if the previous loans had been repaid by Noor Mahomed when I conirmed other very large loans, on the 8th July because we depended on the committee. At one time I lived at Harrington Lodge at Mount Road, Mazagon. It was Rahimtulla Khairaz's property. I left that about eight years ago. The bhaya collected the rent and I do not know if Mahomedbhoy signed the bills. I had heard Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz was connected with Nensey Khairaz and Company.

OWNERSHIP OF A CINEMA.

Now Hassan brothers started a Cinema show?—I think it was Jaffer who started it.

His Lordship: What Jaffer started a Bank and a Cinema? (laughter.)

The witness: Jaffer told me he had. Mr. Dracup, myself and others were invited and we went to the show. I did not know that Hassan brothers started it. I did not appear before the Commissioner of Police for license. What happened was that Jaffer came and wanted to engage a particular building. I said if the requirements are fulfiled and I happen to see the Commissioner I shall see that you get a license. I did not appear before the Commissioner of Police for Hassan brothers.

His Lordship: Is the Cinema in existence?—No; Jaffer came and told me within four months that it could not go on.

His Lordship: The Credit Bank worked for four years and the Cinema for four months.

I think you got nominated agents in Municipal elections?—Yes.

And one of the agents was one of Hassan brothers?—I told you last time that Jaffer and I issued joint cards. The whole of the work was done by him and the nominations were made by him. I really do not know who the agents were.

Mr. Davar (for the witness)—May I suggest that the matter may stop here. The Advocate-General has all the information he wants. I would ask your Lordship to rule now.

BADLA TRANSACTIONS-ALLEGED FORGERY.

The Advocate-General: I now come to the badla transactions.

What is a badla transaction?—I do not know (laughter.)

Yet you authorised the manager to enter into it?—As far as my knowledge goes, we did not.

(Shown rough minutes of 12th February 1913), are these your initials?—They are.

There is an entry there sanctioning badla transactions to the extent of 15 lakhs?—Yes.

You initialled that?—My entries appear underneath the Lucknow business.

It is against that entry?—Yes; but that is not the proper place for Bombay business. It can not go under Lucknow.

What is your suggestion?—It looks as an interpollation any how. As far as my recollection goes, it was not there. I never sanctioned the badla transaction.

His Lordship: What do you charge?—It is an interpollation.

Do you charge it is a forgery?—Yes. So far as my recollection goes, I swear this entry was not there.

His Lordship said this item was intimately connected with Lucknow business. Everything was separated by a paragraph and this was not.

The Advocate-General then took away the book from the witness and asked the witness a question and the latter said the initial applied to Lucknow business. The Advocate-General then said it was untrue and the initial also referred to Bombay business mentioned in that para above the Lucknow business. He then put questions to the witness regarding the circulation of the fair minutes.

His Lordship then took the books and pointed out that they began with Bombay business and evidently finished it. They then went to the mofussil branches and started taking Lucknow and underneath the Lucknow business and heading of Lucknow loans came under the badla business. Not one word of any Bombay business was there. Probably Jaffer expected some more loans to come from Lucknow and he left the room there.

Mr. Davar: Your Lordship will find that two or three lines were left everywhere.

The Advocate-General: In any case this entry would not be put anywhere else.

His Lordship: This will be a matter of investigation in another Court.

The Advocate-General then asked Mr. Kazi if his initials on the letter of 20th February circulating those minutes was a forgery.

Mr. Davar: May I interrupt? May I know if the Advocate-General is entitled to cross-examine Mr. Kazi to protect Jaffer from the charge of forgery. He has given his answer regarding this.

His Lordship: It looks as if you are advocating Jaffer's cause.

His Lordship then said he did not wish to interfere with or hamper the official liquidator but it was his duty in the course of these investigations not to take sides but to consider the proceedings without regard to one interest or the other. He did not think the liquidator's attitude was not fair. He did not attribute anything to the Advocate-General but there must not be a semblance which would look that an attempt was made to protect Jaffer. The directors alleged this particular portion as a forgery and had taken an order for a photograph. Now that Kazi was in the box, he was crops-examined to show that Jaffer was innocent and the directors were liars. That was unfair to the witness. That was not contemplated by the sections. The Advocate-General was cross-examining Kazi to show that he was a liar.

The Advocate-General. The liquidator wants to get at the truth. I do not wish to be misunderstood. None of us desires to be unfair.

His Lordship said the attempt was to fire the directors with a liability and with that view the witness was cross-examined. That was not the purpose contemplated by sections 162 and 163. They had all the information at their disposal and it seemed on that the witness was cross-examined.

The Advocate-General then gave up this subject here and he proceeded with another matter.

Witness was then questioned about the bad and doubtful debts and he admitted the Board had passed a resolution in 1911 to wipe off the debts by profits thereafter. That resolution he said was never carried out as it now appeared by the manager or the auditors. He said he did not know that there was a provision in the Company's Act to specify such debts in the balance-sheets.

Continuing witness said: I do not keep books of account. I know nothing about book keeping. I know what assets and liabilities are but beyond that I do not know anything of a balance-sheet from one end to the other. I was getting six per cent. on my current account but it was on fifteen days' notice. My balance when the Bank closed its doors was Rs. 97,857-2-1. The Rs. 16,000 credited to me on the 1st September was the last instalment Jaffer paid to me of the loan I had made to him. Jaffer did not pay me in cash but he credited it to my account. I do not know how it was done. I do not know that it was done by Hassan brothers drawing a cheque on the Bank for Rs. 16,000 and Jaffer paying it in. I have now heard that the balance-sheets were swelled by fictitious entries. We made no bogus loans and I do not know how things were manipulated. If I had known these were bogus loans I would have refused the same. I believed the manager had lakhs of rupees to pay these loans. I did not know of Chunilal window-dressing loans. When I heard of it, it came as a complete surprise to me. The directors were not told of any short loan but what we were told was in answer to our inquiry about the Bank's affairs was that a shrewd business-man like Chunilal had deposited so large a sum. I did not know that these deposits were made just before and taken away just after the balance-sheets were signed.

The Advocate-General. That is all I have to ask.

I AM WIPED OFF.

In answer to His Lordship's questions, witness said: These 97,000 were almost the whole of my property. I have one property which I had purchased for about Rs. 15,000 but that I had settled on my children as a sort of wakf. I was contemplating to purchase a house for Rs. 80,000 with this money but I was called away at Hyderabad in a case and then went to Thana after my return and this crash came while I was actually engaged in Thana. I signed the resolution to close the Bank when I was going to Thana and it was then represented to me that there was no cash to meet the liabilities. I knew there was a run on the Bank for some time but I did not draw my amount as I was assured that the Bank was sound and shown a receipt that men like Chunilal had deposited large sums in the Bank. These Rs. 97,000 represent the whole of my property and I am practically wiped off

This concluded Mr. Kazi's evidence and further hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The following is a continuation of the report of the proceedings of the Credit Bank heard in Court on Monday last, which was held over from yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle" for want of space:—

Why did you just say "yes"?—Because I have been reading so in the papers.

You were present at various interviews between Chunilal and Jaffer?—I was present at three of them, on the evening of the 1st October, on the morning of the 2nd October and on the evening of the same day.

You knew on the evening of the 1st, that the Bank was practically in a hopeless condition?—I knew so far that the Bank had no cash in hand to meet its obligations.

And you were called in to determine what steps should be taken?—No.

Why were you called in?—Jaffer asked me whether he could raise loans on the securities of the Bank and I advised him to consult his directors in the matter.

Did you make any attempt to withdraw your Rs. 7,000?—What attempt could be made, the amount was deposited on the 1st.

On the 18th September you had Rs. 4,650 to your credit?—Yes.

And by the morning of the 1st October you had withdrawn the whole of that amount except Rs. 25?—Yes.

That was owing to a run on the Bank?—No, I wanted to buy Governmen paper.

His Lordship: What interest were they paying you on your current account?—Two and a half per cent.

After withdrawing all that you are credited with Rs. 7,000 on the 1st October?—Yes, I again paid in that Rs. 5,000 plus the Rs. 2,000 I had.

His Lordship: What you sold the Government paper again?—No, My Lord, I did not bring it.

In spite of your knowledge that there was a run on the Bank, you deposited this money?—There was a run on all the Banks all over Bombay.

I put it to you that on the morning of the 1st Jaffer told you he wanted a loan of Rs. 10,000 from you to meet urgent calls?—No.

It is untrue then?—Yes.

It is not a fact then that you made the loan of Rs. 10,000 that he paid you back the Rs. 3,000 and as he could not give the balance, he credited you with the Rs. 7,000 in the evening?—No; I placed the Rs. 7,000 in the current account and he gave me the Rs. 3,000 back.

Then he did pay you the Rs. 3,000?—No, that is a mistake.

But you just said it, now come, come?—No that is not so. I had a currency note of Rs. 10,000, which I cashed on the morning of the 1st October.

His Lordship—Where did you cash it?—I do not recollect; I got it cashed with my sepoy.

Why did you say Jaffer gave you back Rs. 3,000?—No, Jaffer did not give me; I did not see him that day.

You kept the Rs. 3,000 with yourself?—Yes.

Why? I always keep upto Rs. 10,000 in my box.

His Lordship—You paid in the Rs. 7,000 that morning, it was a very foolish thing, you must have known it?—It is my misfortune. My Lord, that I lost it. It is my hard earned money.

His Lordship.—You are a fairly rich man?—No, My Lord, it is the bungalow that I possess and two or three thousand rupees.

Where is the Specie Bank book??—I will produce it to-morrow, I can't find it to-day. I closed my account there last year,

Well, I put it to you that you lent the money to the Credit Bank on Jaffer promising to pay the same in the evening and as he was unable to pay back, you were credited with the Rs. 7,000??—No, it is untrue.

I suppose you must have a paying slip book?—I must have.

Is this Rs. 7,000 duly entered in that book?—I will see.

You must have entered it?—Yes, I must have.

That you will produce too?—I will.

Who paid in the money, you or your sepoy?—Probably I paid it.

Where is your office?—4, Bruce lane Fort.

Does your sepoy generally carry money for you to the bank?—Yes, he does.

Did you fill in the slip when you sent him to cash the note and pay in the Rs. 7,000?—No, the Rs. 7,000 in cash was paid in by me. The sepoy brought me the cash. I had not filled up my slip book then and I delivered the amount on one of the forms of the Bank.

His Lordship—You remember that now?—Yes, My Lord.

So it does not appear in your slip book?—I must have got the counter-part. It was given to me there then.

Just now you said you did not recollect that you entered it in your slip book, what do you mean by that? Why did you say that you recollect going to the Bank and taking one of the loose forms?—It now occurs to me that I have done so.

His Lordship—Are you reported to be a man of means?—You had plenty money, had you not?—All that is in property. Your Lordship remembers I lost some money in the Company promoting with some London syndicate. Then I lost some Rs. 25,000 in the United Sindh Company and I lost Rs. 4,000 in Godrej and Company. I have lost something like Rs. 60,000.

THE MANAGER'S KEEN INTEREST.

Now take the directors' report of 30th June, 1910, and look at para 4. It states:—"The Bank is being carried on at present on the most economic lines. The directors are gratified to say that they have come to an arrangement with the manager whereby he has agreed not to charge any remuneration unless and until the Bank is able to declare a 5 per cent. dividend. It is hoped that the shareholders will appreciate the keen interest that the manager will thus take in the welfare and the ultimate success of the Bank." That refers to Jaffer?—Yes.

You were aware of that, you knew it all along?—Yes.

The Advocate-General. That is all I have to ask.

His Lordship—The Bank has never made a 5 per cent. profit on its capital?—So it appears now.

And what was Jaffer's salary?—Rs. 1,000 per month.

Was it drawn all the time?—No, it was not drawn until the first dividend was paid.

How long after starting the Bank?—Must be after a year.

A dividend of 5 per cent. was declared although no profits were made?—Yes.

MR. KAJI KABIRUDDIN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin was the next witness called. Examined by the Advocate-General, he said: I am a bar-at-law and was called to the Bar about fourteen years ago. I then came out to Bombay and practised. I cannot say myself that I am one of the leaders of the Mahomedan community. I take interest in the affairs of the community and take part in their public movements. I was a Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam for about ten years and have been its vice-president for the last four or five years. I hold a number of other offices in various Mahomedan associations in Bombay. I know almost all the leading members of the Mahomedan community in Bombay. I became a director of the Credit Bank shortly after its incorporation. I think I was present at the preliminary meeting held in the office of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. As I was then a director of the All India Company, I was asked to attend. I have been a director of the All India Company since a year before the Credit Bank was started. I do not remember who asked me to be present at the meeting but as it was held in Sir Pherozeshah's chambers, I think it was organised by some leading gentlemen, I forget who actually called me there. I came to know Jaffer Joosub in Sir Pherozeshah's chamber. Jaffer was the agent of the All India Company until he became the manager of the Credit Bank. After that he transferred the agency to his brother Rahim. I had monitary dealings with Jaffer. They commenced about the same time I joined the board of the All India Company. I had lent him about thirty to thirty-five thousand rupees, at 7½ or 9 per cent. interest. He repaid the amount by instalments, the last instalments of Rs. 16,000 being repaid in August or September last. The only thing that I knew about Jaffer's means was that he was the agent of the All India Company and as such I was told. he was making about Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 a year. That was the representation. I became the director of the Credit Bank as it was originally given out that Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad were to join and so I consented. I do not remember having any particular conversation with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on the subject.

Witness was next questioned about Rahim, Karmali, Noor Mahomed, Mahomedbhoy Khairaz and other persons with whom the Bank had dealt and questioned about their means. Most of the parties other than Jossub brothers he said he did not know and as to their means he would not give any information of his own personal knowledge beyond what he was told.

Answering to further questions of the Advocate-General, witness said:—I was not on intimate terms with Jaffer. Our relations were those of a director and a manager and he constantly used to visit my house for business purposes. I never visited Jaffer's house except that I attended twice at the Noor Baug to witness the marriage ceremonies of his nephews. I went to his house. During the last Municipal election a mandap was erected near his house and as I had to pass it I looked in. At that election we had issued joint notices to the electors of the Byculla ward. He was elected and I was thrown out. The arrangement was that votes were to be divided equally but the workers arranged it in such a manner that he got all my votes and I got none of his. He had said he would see me in and he saw me out.

HOW WAS BANK'S BUSINESS DONE.

The business of the Bank was done in this way: A sub-committee would be appointed at a meeting to do business of the Bank until the next meeting or further appointments as it was impossible for the Board to scrutinise business daily and they appointed a sub-committee of two directors under article 77 to go through each and every case with the manager and submit a report to the fortnightly meeting of the Board and the Board was guided by their report though they often put questions to the manager and the sub-committee. The report came thus: "the following business was put through by the committee," so that when the business came before the Board, it was on the assurance of the committee and the manager and the Board adopted it. As a rule what the committee had done was adopted. I never served on the sub-committee as I had no time and as I seldom remain in Bombay. Sir Bhalchandra also did not serve owing to personal considerations.

May we take it that the funds of the Bank were mainly used to finance Joosub brothers and their relatives; M. C. Dharamsey, Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz and Hassan brothers?—That even I cannot say as it turns out now after these disclosures it is so but at the time we had no idea, because here was a large number of persons to whom monies were advanced.

May I take it you were not a dummey director but you took an intelligent part?—So far as possible and so far as my capacity and time permitted, I tried to be useful, but more or less we had to rely on the manager, who is a highly paid officer and we had appointed a committee as other Banks do.

ENOUGH OF THE BANKS.

His Lordship: I suppose you would not join another Bank started by Jaffer Joosub?—I am sure I will not join any other Bank. I think I had enough of these Banks.

The Advocate-General: No, not enough yet.

Mr. Kazi: Thank you, Mr. Advocate-General, I think I had more than enough really.

You scruitinised the papers as were put before the meeting?—I read out every item loudly and waited for some time to enable the directors to put questions and sometimes I too put questions and then I proceeded to the next item.

You were chairman on 16th June 1910?—Yes, I see from the book that that is so and you continued until the Bank suspended payment?—Yes.

Now look at para 6 of the minutes of that meeting. Jaffer Joosub appointed manager on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 a month not to be paid until the Bank declared a dividend of 5 per cent. That was good of him to give up the 20,000 per year of the All-India, and take this problematic Rs. 12,000?—Yes.

Did it not strike you as a curious thing?—No, it was talked when Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Shiragee were on the board that it was not desirable to pay a high salary until the Bank earned. Jaffer then undertook to do it and said he was prepared to give up his salary and it was not known whether he had a share or not in the agency of the All-India that he had transferred to his brother. The brothers were so mixed up together that it was difficult to regard them as separate. Jaffer was very sanguine of working the Bank successfully during a very short time and it therefore did not strike us as extraordinary. Unfortunately we have lost enough.

Do you see in item ten you and Mr. Pricumrai appointed on the sub-committee?—Yes I do.

Then you did serve on the Committee?—I believe I never did. I never attended a single meeting.

Is that the way you understood your duty as a director of the Bank?—You may take it that way now.

Now see you have intialled some of the proceedings of the sub-committee between 17th June and 30 June?—Yes, I now find that that is so and I withdraw my previous answers.

Now look at para 7 of the proceedings. Lent 10,000 on a bill drawn by Vithaldass Sharamsey Joshi and endorsed by G. Mehta and Company. Who were these persons?—As regards the first person I do not now know. G Mehta and Company are a firm of jewellers.

Is Mr. Tricumrai Dulpatram Mehta, your director, a partner in that firm?—I do not know but I was told he was connected with that firm. I do not know whether he was a partner or whether he sits there. I have heard it stated he is connected with G. Mehta and Company but I do not know personally anything about it.

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30th April ,,	,, 24,77,000
31st July ,,	,, 82,35,000
31st December ,,	,, 1,04,00,000

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

New Union Flour Mills, Statutory Meeting, 40 Churchgate Street, 3.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes steamer Ville de la Ciotat, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m., Letters etc., for Aden and Berbera, will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France at the same hour.

LECTURE.—On "The History of the Newspaper Press in Western India."—A lecture under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day by Mr. R. P. Karkaria.

THURSDAY, November 20.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3.
Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 3-30.
Bombay Choral Society Concert, Town Hall, 9-30.

FRIDAY, November 21.

Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 4.
Bombay University Senate, 5-45.
Broach City Press Company Ordinary General Meeting, 89, Apollo Street, 3.
Bandmann Opera Company, "Hullo Ragtime," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

SATURDAY, November 22.

Bandmann Londoners, "Step this Way," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CARGILL.—At Killcott Tea Estate, "Duars," on 1st Nov., the wife of J. R. Cargill, of a son.

MACKENZIE.—At 48, Old Ballygunge, Calcutta, on 1st Nov., to Mr. and Mrs. de C. Mackenzie, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CALVERT—CHALK.—On the 15th November, at Girgaum Church, Bombay, John T. Calvert, G. I. P. Ry., to Eleanor, third daughter of Oliver Chalk, Esq. No cards.

RUSSELL—THOMPSON.—On Nov. 1st., at the United Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Watt, D.D., Alexander Cockburn Russell, A.M.I.M.E., of Dum Dum, youngest son of A. C. Russell, Esq., of Eccles, Manchester, to Evaleen, youngest daughter of the late Jabez Thompson, Esq., of Pendleton, Manchester, England.

DEATH.

MEERZA.—2nd Nov., at Monghyr, V. A. Meerza, son of H. H. the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
November 19, 1913.

THE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is necessary to receive the messages emanating from South Africa, via Reuter's Agency, which attempt to belittle the seriousness of the allegations made against the authorities in Natal, with considerable caution. The telegrams from Capetown and Durban, which we publish this morning, are intended to convey an impression that the grave charges made in the message received by Mr. Gokhale from the Natal Indian Association are practically without foundation. But a careful perusal of these messages shows that there is no attempt to deny some of the more serious charges, and the essential fact that the mines are being used as gaols is admitted. The message from Capetown says that "the statements contained in the telegram from the Natal Indian Association have been received in official circles with amazement," as well they may be. The Durban telegram denies that the Government has issued orders to suppress the strike, that floggings have taken place, or that there has been any shooting. We are not prepared to accept these denials until further information has been elicited from the authors of the telegrams in which the charges were made. The statements and actions of the Indian leaders in South Africa have always been marked by studious restraint and moderation, and we think it extremely unlikely that they would suddenly, in a grave matter like this, plunge into an orgy of exaggeration and invention. But, whatever may have actually taken place, the important consideration at the moment is the admission that "the men sentenced,"—for what we are not told,—"were sent back to their own mines to work out their sentences, the compounds of the mines being used as gaols, owing to the limited accommodation of the ordinary gaols." This means that they are being forced to labour in the mines, under regulations which render them liable to be flogged for disobedience or breach of rules, and to be shot if they attempt to leave the mine compounds. We doubt if such an atrocious proceeding in dealing with a strike has ever occurred, or would ever be tolerated, in any civilised country in the world. It is immaterial whether floggings or shootings have actually taken place; the fact remains that the Natal authorities are thus assisting the mine managers to force the labour of strikers, and have placed in their hands the monstrous powers we have described. We can well understand that no sparing use of these powers is likely to be made. If the Government has not in so many words issued orders to suppress the strike, it is giving all the assistance in its power to the mine managers to suppress it by what can only be described as methods of barbarism. We cannot believe that public opinion in England will remain unmoved at this spectacle of forced labour, under conditions, as Mr. Gokhale has rightly said, closely resembling the worst horrors of the old days of slavery.

The movement, according to Reuter, is spreading more rapidly and widely than could have been expected. Factories, plantations, harbour works, railways, and corporation services are all affected. Of course there is the usual story that the strikers are the unwilling tools of picket-leaders and have no grievances of their own. So far as the latter question is concerned, the grievances are the grievances of every Indian in South Africa, and are as keenly felt, we have no doubt, by the humble scavenger as the worker in the mines. It is clear that the situation is a very grave one, and that its gravity is realised by the South African Government, which is using every means in its power to fight the movement. A further telegram to Mr. Gokhale says that thirty-thousand Indians are now on strike. This is not a matter, of course, for rejoicing, but it is one for grave satisfaction, for only in this way can the Government and people of South Africa be made to feel and recognise their duty towards an alien community, whose presence they have invited and accepted, and which has become an economic factor of great value, and even of necessity, in their State.

INDIANS AND THE P. W. D.

Mr. R. P. Russell's suggestion at the sitting of the Public Services Commission on Monday that, for entry into the Imperial Branch of the Public Works Department, a system of nomination with competition would be the best system of all must be regarded as a weighty one, provided that there is no sort of racial discrimination. Mr. Russell's observation about social differences, however, among the class of men now recruited in England has no particular force, for it is far more desirable that, if social considerations were to be given undue weight when making selections for the public service, they should first of all be applied to the Indian Civil Service. We take it that what Mr. Russell means is that in the days of Coopers Hill, of which he himself is an *alumnus*, there was an *esprit de corps* among the men who passed out from that institution,—a spirit which does not prevail among men selected haphazard from all over England. Mr. Russell also seems to be of opinion that Indians should not attempt to enter the Imperial Service which, in his opinion, apparently should be, if not wholly, at any rate predominantly, a European service. He appears to have forgotten that quite a number of Indians have passed out of Coopers Hill with distinction and are now doing excellent work in India, the value of which has been, we believe, at least equal to that of the majority of their European colleagues. Mr. Russell's contention that the men recruited in India are deficient in administrative power is, of course, the old prejudice among officials that nothing good can come out of India, and we feel sure that his views, that the present system of division into Imperial and Provincial should be perpetuated, and that the College at Roorkee should be strictly confined to Indians, will be rightly regarded as narrow and un-English. The evidence of Mr. F. R. Bagley, who holds the position of Chief Engineer, Southern Punjab Railway, differed wholly from that of Mr. Russell. Mr. Bagley, who is evidently a Roorkee man, pointed out that the duties of an engineer in India were very different from those in England, and a man of long experience in England was not of much use in this country. He did not attach much importance to European experience, and had said in his memorandum that "the so-called practical experience in England was a farce." He added that the training in Indian colleges was good and there was turned out a class of men who were qualified to do the work required of them. From the above it is quite clear, as we have repeatedly pointed out, that there is a good deal of discontent in the various Branches of the Department and that the time has now come to cry a halt to differential treatment of officers who do exactly the same kind of work on racial or similar grounds.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

Reuter's statement yesterday that the United States has decided to wait a few days to see the effect of foreign pressure on President Huerta before taking any decisive step can only mean that, unless Huerta secedes from the position he has taken up, the United States will be compelled to take drastic action. The "few days" will, in the meantime, give Huerta time to take stock of his resources, which will doubtless determine his future proceedings. On more than one occasion recently we have shown that the claim made by the United States to intervene in the internal affairs of an independent State like Mexico cannot be said to rest on any solid or just basis. Indeed, the reasons publicly stated by Dr. Wilson, which have led to America's present action against Mexico, will not bear strict examination, the principal one given, that of moral disapproval of a "blood-stained regime," being too altruistic to find ready acceptance either in Mexico or in Europe. Again, President Wilson's policy has raised issues which may eventually lead to a serious breach in the friendly relations subsisting between the United States and one or more European countries. For it is very doubtful if Germany, to mention only one, will readily agree to the establishment of a new precedent in respect to American control over Mexico's administrative procedure. Indeed, the comments of the German press are frankly antagonistic to Dr. Wilson's demand for the elimination of Huerta, and are full of caustic references to "dollar politics" and so forth, to say nothing of the not ineffective retort that the United States must be fully aware that the whole history of Mexico shows that *de jure* governments in that country have been rather the exception than the rule. The United States Government has asserted that it only desires to see orderly government restored in Mexico, but the government of Mexico is a question that concerns the people of that country more vitally than the people of the United States. And it would be a scandal and an example of cynical callousness and self-interest if the United States were allowed by the European Powers to demand, under a flimsy pretext, any rights of suzerainty over her neighbour unless as the outcome of actual subjugation. In this connection our readers will find our London correspondent's references in his Financial letter to-day to the oil interests of the United States in Mexico specially instructive. The position of supply and demand in the petroleum market, says our correspondent, is very serious, and Mexico is to a great extent the corner-stone of the situation, and in their eagerness to obtain concessions, the big oil magnates are suspected of financing the revolution! In the light of the last statement, the correctness of which may, we think, be accepted, President Wilson's attitude must appear singularly undignified. But he does not seem to see this. We believe him to be a perfectly honourable man, determined to pursue an honourable policy, but he is also an idealist; and this attitude, though touching in itself, is only too apt in the United States to throw the President who adopts it into the hands of people whose aims are highly material and aggressive. One thing, however, seems to be certain. Were the revolution not fomented and encouraged from across the northern border, President Huerta would have little difficulty in maintaining order. Whether he be "blood-stained" or not, and whether he is or is not acting in strict conformity with the Mexican Constitution, it is certain that safety for life and property is the first necessity in that country to-day, and this is exactly what the United States, as it seems to us, is making an attempt to render impracticable.

DAY BY DAY.

The Viceregal Tour.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge are due to arrive at Bangalore early this morning. The arrival will be a public one and the Viceroy will receive an address of welcome from the municipality of the Civil and Military Station of the city. As is well known Bangalore is divided into the Civil Station, which is principally used by the Indian population, and the Military Station or Cantonment, which is the one mostly used by the European section of the population. Though situated in Mysore territory the Cantonment is governed by British officials, with the Resident at their head, as representing the Viceroy of India. After the presentation of the municipal address, the Viceroy will present Mr. Clarke of the Station with the Badge of the I. S. O. In the course of the day the Viceroy will pay brief visits to the Tata Institute of Science and the lines of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, and will lay the foundation stone of the new building of the Y. M. C. A. home for soldiers. Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will open the new entrance gates of the Lady Curzon Hospital. After all these interesting functions, their Excellencies will motor round the city and see the many picturesque sites for which Bangalore is noted. At the close of the day there will be a dinner party which will be followed by a reception.

The City's Sites.

Being situated 3,000 feet above the level of the sea and with a mean annual shade temperature of about 70 deg. Bangalore possesses an almost ideal climate and that is the reason why we find a large colony of retired European planters, commercial men and pensioned officials from all parts of India permanently settled down there. Bangalore possesses several objects of interest for the sightseer, the principal among which are the Maharaja's Palace, situated about half a mile from the Railway station, the Fort, the Residency, the Lal Bagh Public Gardens and the Cubbon Park. The Fort is said to have been founded in 1537 A. D. by Kempe Gauda, an ancestor of a line of local chieftain. In 1638 Bangalore was captured by a general from the Bijapur Kingdom and granted to Shahaji, the father of the Maratha chieftain Shivaji. Shivaji's brother Vyenkoji, who inherited it from his father, sold it to the Hindu Wodeyar of Mysore. In 1758 the Fort and the district were conferred upon Hyder Ali, who enlarged it in 1761 and built the existing walls and towers. In 1791 the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, captured Bangalore and on the fall of Seringapatam and death of Tippu in 1799, Mysore was restored to a descendant of the old Wodeyars. The present Maharaja is a Wodeyar. The Lal Bagh Gardens are acknowledged to be one of the finest and most extensively laid out gardens in India. They were first laid out in the time of Hyder Ali. They have now for many years been under the charge of a skilled European superintendent from Kew Gardens and contain a large and varied collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants. The gardens cover an area of about 100 acres and there is a menagerie containing a small collection of wild animals.

The Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief in India, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning. He will inspect the troops at Santa Cruz in the afternoon and the Bombay military defences and troops on Friday.

England's Dairy King.

Sir George Barham, whose death at the age of seventy-seven is just announced, was regarded as the greatest British expert on dairies. As a member of the Milk Standards Committee of 1900 and as President of the British Dairy Farmers' Association since 1908, his work was extremely valuable. London dairymen, in particular, have a great deal to thank the late Sir George for, the Metropolitan Benevolent Institution being only one instance of the latter's many activities. Sir George was High Sheriff of Middlesex (1908-9) and Mayor of Hampstead (1905-6) and contested West Islington as Unionist candidate in 1895.

The Dock Bridge Accident.

Yesterday the entrance channel to the Prince's Dock was effectively cleared when the last portion of the bridge broken by S.S. Kasara, which had been cut off by a blow-pipe jet, was removed by the Port Trust Barge at about midday. Soon after this the B. I. S. N. steamer Fazilka left the Dock. Our report of the accident in Tuesday's "Chronicle" inadvertently stated that Capt. Minnet was in command of the vessel, when Capt. Whytehead was in fact the Master at the time, Capt. Minnett having sailed from Bombay yesterday on the S. S. Virawa. While the bridge is being replaced, pedestrians will cross by the tidal gate footpath which has been provided with safety railings.

Miss Maud Allan's Extensive Tour

Miss Maud Allan, who will arrive in Bombay on Friday next by the Salsette, will have travelled a great many thousand miles before she sees her beautiful home in Regents Park again. Her tour through India with the Cherniavsky Trio will last some three months, the party proceeding to Madras, Bangalore and Ceylon on the termination of their short season of one week in Bombay. Christmas will be spent in Rangoon where six or eight concerts will be given and the New Year in Calcutta. The following six weeks will be devoted to visiting all the important centres of northern India, one or two concerts at the most being given in each town. The party will then sail for the Straits Settlements, the itinerary being so arranged that Miss Allan can be in Australia by the end of March. She will then tour right through Australia and New Zealand and about September will sail for England via China and Japan. By the time she reaches London again Miss Allan will be one of the most travelled of artistes as she has already made extensive professional and private tours in America, Canada, South Africa and on the Continent of Europe.

THE TRANSPORT REWA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The hired transport Rewa left Southamption on the 13th November with the following on board and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 4th December:—2nd Battalion Royal Black Watch Highlanders 55 men; 1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers, 100 men; 2nd Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, 90 men; 7th Dragoon Guards 45 men; 4th Worcestershire Regiment, 130 men; 1st Battalion Dublin Fusiliers 90 men; 7th Hussars'25 men; 14th Hussars, 45 men; 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, 63 men; 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, 110 men; 2nd Battalion East Kent Regiment, 100 men; 1st Dragoon Guards 64 men; Royal Garrison Artillery 22 men; Royal Horse Artillery 24 men; Royal Field Artillery, 87 men; and Royal Engineers Details.

METHODS OF BARBARISM.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EXAGGERATION ALLEGED.

USE OF JAILS AS MINES ADMITTED.

MR. GOKHALE RECEIVES CONFIRMATION.

INDIAN'S DEATH FROM FLOGGING.

Telegrams from South Africa state that the authorities allege that the reports of the flogging and shooting of Indian strikers are exaggerated, but the matter is to be investigated. The important admission is made, however, that the strikers sentenced are being sent back to serve their terms of hard labour in the mines, and the mine compounds are utilised as goals.

It will also be seen from Mr. Gokhale's statement, that in the telegram received from the Natal Indian Association, the names of the Magistrates are mentioned who issued the warnings to the strikers that "they would be starved, mercilessly flogged, and driven underground under the lash to work."

This has been further emphasised by Mr. Gokhale's telegrams from Durban and Johannesberg which state there is conclusive evidence of brutal floggings by employers of men captured, and that one Indian recently died from the effects of the lash.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 17.

The statements contained in the telegram from the Natal Indian Association to Mr. Gokhale have been received with amazement in official circles. They are regarded as grave exaggeration. The matter is being investigated.

DURBAN, Nov. 17.

So far as is known here the Government has issued no orders to suppress the strike. The men sentenced are understood to be chiefly from the two thousand Indians arrested at Balfour on November 10th, who were sent back to their own mines to work out their sentences, the compounds of the mines being used as gaols owing to the limited accommodation of the ordinary goals.

The allegations as to flogging are denied. Government has ordered no arrests to be made unless acts of violence are committed by Indians. No shooting has been authorised or has taken place. No force will be used unless it is absolutely necessary in the interest of maintaining order.

VOLKSRUST, Nov. 17.

Mr. Polak has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

STRIKERS TERRORISE WHITES.

WIDESPREAD BURNING OF SUGAR-CANE AREAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 17.

The strike of Indians in sympathy with the passive resistance movement against the South African Immigration Act is becoming general throughout Natal. It is most serious on sugar plantations, the strikers attempting to terrorise the whites by burning the sugarcane. In one instance 150 acres were destroyed, Indians standing by and cheering.

STRIKE SPREADING.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 18.

The strike is spreading to factories north and south of Durban. Rioting on plantations has ceased. It is alleged here that the majority of Indians have undoubtedly left work as a result of intimidation, as, for instance, the harbour Indians, who state that they have no grievance but are afraid to remain at work.

ARREST OF STRIKERS.

MORE TROOPS IN LADYSMITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LADYSMITH, Nov. 18.

The Indians yesterday struck in Elandslaagte mine. Five hundred subsequently returned, but the 96 who left the place were arrested and remanded.

More troops are expected to-night.

STRIKE STILL SPREADING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

All is quiet but practically every Indian in Durban is idle. The strike has spread to the South Coast. The majority of the Indians in Kynoch's Explosive Works is not working.

CONDEMNATORY COMMENTS BY LONDON PRESS.

The London "Daily News" says that the South African Union's Indian policy has been neither very wise nor very just. Its handling of the present crisis has been conspicuously weak.

The telegram sent to Mr. Gokhale may very likely have been over-coloured, but even if it was substantially true, it is in the power of the Government of India to prevent the misgandiag of the Indians with a word, and in that case it is to be hoped that the word will be spoken without delay.

The "Daily Graphic" says there is grave danger of the Colonial Government and the population adopting methods of coercion which will set India aflame with indignation. South Africa's record in dealing with the Indians is utterly bad, and that of the Imperial Government is hardly better.

STATEMENT BY MR. GOKHALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

With reference to this morning's "Reuter's" message stating that telegrams sent to Mr. Gokhale by the Natal Indian Association are regarded as grave exaggeration in official circles at Capetown, Mr. Gokhale interviewed said, that he did not attach any weight to that official contradiction. He thought it only meant that the Union Government was realising that it had gone too far, and that the British public would not stand this revival of the horrors of slavery under the British flag. The telegram from the Natal Indian Association dated 13th, mentions the names of magistrates who have issued the warning to the strikers that they would be starved, mercilessly flogged, and driven underground under the lash to work. Mr. Daood Mahammad, Mr. West, and others who are sending these telegrams are honourable men and are in the thick of the fight, whereas Capetown is hundreds of miles away from the scene of the struggle.

FURTHER GRAVE NEWS.

To-day Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Durban which shows how grave the situation there just now is:—

"Indians mass meeting, over five thousand present thousands coming out situation getting serious, every hour increasing difficulty in feeding people, active intervention by Imperial and the Indian Government necessary lest greater hardships ensue, even many lives may be lost. Polak sentenced three months. One Indian died recently through flogging."

Mr. Gokhale thinks that any enquiry by the Union Government into such serious allegations made against it by the Indian community is bound to be more or less a whitewashing inquiry. But the very fact that the Union Government sees the need of an inquiry into the allegations is a hopeful sign. Meanwhile they in India must lose no time in putting all the pressure they can on the Imperial Government to intervene at once and put an end to the dreadful sufferings of their countrymen.

ANOTHER TELEGRAM.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Mr. R. L. Ritch dated 17th Johannesburg:—"Have conclusive evidence of brutal floggings by employers of men captured.

A LONDON ECHO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A telegram from Durban to the British Indians' Committee in London, says that the situation is getting most serious. The difficulty of feeding the Indians and keeping order is increasing everywhere. Active intervention of the Imperial and Indian Governments is necessary lest greater hardships ensue.

The telegram adds that already one Indian has died as the result of flogging.

MR. GOKHALE'S RESOLUTION.

LIKELY TO BE MOVED IN JANUARY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

It is understood Mr. Gokhale will move his resolution on the South Africa question in the Imperial Legislative Council at the earliest possible opportunity and it is quite probable that it wil come up for discussion on the 6th January, the opening meeting of the cold weather session. The text of the resolution has already been published. It is understood that the hon. member will press for the deputation of unofficial delegation to South Africa and also outline retaliatory measures.

STRIKERS ASSAULTED AND THEIR FAMILIES STARVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Mr. G. A. Natesan has received the following cablegram from the Hindu community and the Tamil Benefit Society, Johannesburg:—

Mr. Polak has been sentenced to three months.

Mr. Ritch reports brutal assaults on the strikers in the mines to coerce the men to return to work.

The men and families on the estates are not fed and Indians are refused permission to send food to the starving for some days past; nevertheless the men are firm against working unless, the tax is repealed and resisters released.

"NO SURRENDER."

DENIAL OF REPORT REGARDING GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The "Daily News" states, there is no foundation for the statement appearing in yesterday's "Times" that the Government will communicate to Mr. Bonar Law the proposals dealing with Ulster.

The paper says no such proposals have been made or will be made. There will be no surrender on the fundamental points of the Bill, of which the unity of Ireland is one.

The "Daily Chronicle" is equally emphatic in denying the statement.

The "Daily Telegraph" is officially informed that the Cabinet has not yet arrived at a decision on the subject of the proposals to be made. The Opposition leaders have received no communication whatever.

INDIA'S "HONOUR AND DIGNITY."

DELHI STUDENTS' SUBSTANTIAL DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

Mr. Gokhale was invited by the students of St. Stephen's College to a social gathering this evening when Rs. 1,438 was handed to him towards the South African Fund.

Principal Rudra, in welcoming Mr. Gokhale, said that when a student requested him to be allowed to raise funds for the aid of Indians in South Africa he could not refuse as a Christian and an educationist. The amount was entirely collected by the students from the City of Delhi and the neighbouring district, including a contribution of nearly Rs. 500 by the students themselves.

Mr. Gokhale expressed his pleasure in what the students had done and observed that the sentiment which urged them was one of honour and dignity and that sentiment should be encouraged.

Referring to the South African struggle Mr Gokhale said that their countrymen were passing through a fiery ordeal which they could not imagine and whether they succeeded in the end or not, it was certain that they would raise the name of India. With cheers for Messrs. Gandhi and Polak and the singing of the National Anthem, the gathering dispersed.

SOUTH AFRICAN FUND.

STIRRING APPEAL FROM MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Mr. G. A. Nateson has addressed through the columns of the "Madras Mail" an appeal to the Anglo-Indian community to contribute to the fund for the relief of South African Indians. He says:—

"While I recognise that the bulk of the Anglo-Indian press has been in our favour and also that some Europeans in this country have helped this cause, still I must confess that Indians would be pleased if this sympathy of the European community in this country were translated into action. Amidst the misery and gloom it does cheer up one's heart to hear that a Christian missionary at Lahore has given £300, his life's savings, as an offering to this sacred cause. The magnificient donation of Rs. 1,000, given by Rev. C. F. Andrews, is one more proof, if proof was wanted in this case, of the spirit of Christian charity with which he has been working in this country."

Mr. Nateson concludes his stirring letter as follows:—

"I cannot conceive of a cause more great, more noble, more sacred and more hallowed by such soul-stirring incidents of heroism and bravery. Let every European remember that the Indians in South Africa are fighting only with the weapon of Passive Resistance. They are undergoing imprisonment cheerfully, they are performing any amount of hard labour imposed upon them in the jails and doing the meanest duties assigned to them and in a hundrerd ways subjecting themselves to privations and sufferings which had better be left untold.

From what I know of English literature and of English character these qualities must appeal to the broad-minded men in that community. It will be a great and good thing if in this heroic and gigantic struggle, which a handful of Indians are carrying on against tremendous odds, thousand of miles away from us the European community of India with one voice join the Indians and contribute also their mite to the fund started for affording relief to the families of the strugglers now left destitute.

Let not Englishmen forget that in fighting for the honour of their Motherland, their Indian fellow subjects are also fighting for the fair name and prestige of the British Empire."

The "Madras Mail" has subscribed Rs. 50 to the fund.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

THE NEED FOR FINANCIAL HELP

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

SECOND LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In response to the requests of numerous readers we have decided to open the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle" for the receipt of subscriptions to the fund in aid of the Indian Passive Resisters in South Africa. There is no need for us to detail again the merits of the struggle in which the Indians in South Africa are now engaged. Their fight is a fight for the barest recognition of their rights as British citizens, for their right to enjoy the ordinary decencies and privileges of civilisation as a legally domiciled community in a country flying the British flag, and for the honour of their womenkind. The struggle cannot be maintained without the financial help of their countrymen and countrywomen in India, and to those the appeal is made to come forward with such help as each can afford. The smallest contribution will be received and duly acknowledged in our columns, and the total amounts will be forwarded each week to the Hon. Secretaries of the Central Fund for dispatch to South Africa. We need hardly point out how strongly the need for help from this country is increased by the latest news as to the atrocious methods adopted by the Colonial Government to try and crush the movement.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

We publish below the second list of subscriptions received in this office yesterday:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged.		3,055	0	0
Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee	...	50	0	0
Mr. C. M. Cursetjee	...	100	0	0
Messrs. Valabhdas Lakhmidas & Co.	...	101	0	0
Mr. D. S. Mulla	...	100	0	0
Mr. Shett Chaturbhuj Jeevandas.	...	50	0	0
Mr. J. H. Bhabha	...	50	0	0
Mrs. C. D. & P. D. Mahalkhmiwala	...	40	0	0
Mr. G. G. Nadkarni	...	30	0	0
Mr. S. D. Phedwar	...	30	0	0
Mr. D. E. Wacha	...	25	0	0
Mr. Vitnaldas Nurundas Kotnari	...	25	0	0
Mr. D. K. Thakore	...	25	0	0
Mr. J. J. Vimadalal	...	25	0	0
Mr. T. K. Billimoria	...	25	0	0
Mr. K. B. Mehta	...	25	0	0
Mr. P. B. Joshi	...	25	0	0
Mr. Kiralal D. Nanavuti	...	25	0	0
Sympathiser	...	21	8	0
"Humanity"	...	20	0	0
"To the Glory of the Lord Jesus Christ who was an Asiatic and Saviour of the World."	...	20	0	0
Mr. Manubhai Nanubhai	...	20	0	0
Mr. S. B. Nariman	...	15	0	0
Mr. B. D. Lam	...	15	0	0
T. M. K.	...	15	0	0
Mr. N. H. Setalvad	...	15	0	0
G. M. G.	...	15	0	0
D. N. D. K.	...	15	0	0
Mr. M. P. Khaderbhoy	...	15	0	0
Mr. J. D. Khambata	...	15	0	0
Mr. S. S. Rangnekar	...	15	0	0
Sorab	...	15	0	0
Some Parsi Friends	...	12	0	0
Collection at the Office of the Commercial Trading Co.	...	11	0	0
S. R. D.	...	10	0	0
C. A. R.	...	10	0	0
Mr. I. N. Mehta	...	10	0	0
S. E. K.	...	10	0	0
A. J. P.	...	10	0	0
M. P. M.	...	10	0	0
Mr. S. R. Davar (monthly)	...	10	0	0
Sympathiser	...	10	0	0
Mr. G. M. Naik	...	1	0	0
Total	...	4,141	8	0

30,000 MEN OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following message from Durban, dated the 17th instant:—"All Indians on the sugar estates, railways and corporations have struck." Mr. Gokhale estimates that the number of men now on strike must be at least thirty thousand.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has given £2 in aid of the South Africa fund.

ALLAHABAD PUBLIC MEETING.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

A mass meeting has been arranged to be held here to-morrow to consider the situation in South Africa when it is expected that the Hon. Mr. Motilal Nehru will preside, and among the speakers will be Pundit M. M. M. Malvyia, Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Hon. Syed Abdul Raof, Munshi Iswar Saran and Mr. P. D. Tandon. The speeches will be in the vernacular.

HOME POLITICS.

MR. REDMOND HOPEFUL.

"HOME RULE WOULD BE LAW IN A FEW MONTHS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Northampton, said the Home Rule Bill would be law in a few months.

He believed Ulster would make the best of it. The talk of civil war was arrant moonshine and nonsense. The Liberals and Nationalists would welcome settlement by consent, but they were not going in the moment of victory to sacrifice the fruits of their long battle.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

There will be a further series of Cabinet meetings this week.

ALBANIAN COMMISSIONERS.

DEATH AND MISADVENTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Austrian Consul-General Herr Bilinski, member of the Albanian Delimitation Commission, has died at Valona.

The German Consul-General Herr Winckel, member of the Albanian Commission of Control, has been bitten by a mad dog and has gone to the Pasteur Institute at Naples.

AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE'S VISIT

SIR E. GREY GOES TO WINDSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Sir Edward Grey goes to Windsor to-night and will stay for a few days on a visit to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

AGA KHAN EXPLAINS.

DINNER ONLY TO AVOW YOUNG MOSLEMS' LOYALTY.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

The Aga Khan, writing from Marseilles on November 14th to Mr. Wazir Hasan, explains the origin of the famous dinner. He concludes by saying that the only object thereof was that "you, who have just come from India, should publicly express what I sincerely believe to be a fact, namely, the absolute loyalty of the overwhelming majority of the younger Moslem community in India."

GOLD ROBBERY.

40 BOXES STOLEN IN TRANSIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 17.

Forty boxes of gold have been stolen *en route* to the Ottoman Bank, Paris, from the Ottoman Bank, Constantinople. The gold is valued at five million francs.

REPORT GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The first accounts of the gold robbery were greatly exaggerated. It is now stated that only two ingots were stolen, the total value being £1,840 sterling.

THE MARIENBAD MISHAP.

SALVAGE STEAMERS TO THE RESCUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Three salvage steamers have gone to the assistance of the Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad. It is thought that if the weather remains favourable the vessel will not be in any serious danger.

MAHARAJA OF JODHPORE.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The King, yesterday, received at Windsor Castle the Maharajah of Jodhpore, accompanied by Major Strong, of Hodson's Horse.

NEW FAR EASTERN SHIPPING SERVICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The shipping firms, Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., and Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Co., will jointly start on January 4th a new four-weekly service to the Far East, running from Hamburg, Glasgow, Swansea and Birkenhead to Vladivostok and Nikolaievsk.

FRONTIER NEWS.

MAD MULLAH'S SUCCESSOR.

AMIR ON KABUL PLOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The "Pioneer" Frontier correspondent states:—The followers of the late Mullah Powindah gathered at Makin to consider the question of appointing his successor, the choice lying between his son or one of his nephews. Nothing was settled as several influential men among the Mahsuds opposed the idea of nominating anyone.

The Amir of Kabul is reported to have held a great Durbar recently and to have made a reference in his speech to the recent conspiracy. It was, he said, the second time that such a defection had been attempted since he came to the throne and in each instance those who had plotted against him had been duly punished. He reminded his listeners that he had sought to benent his subjects by constructing roads and canals and by lightening the revenue demands in some parts of the country. He asked in return, loyalty to himself as Ruler and dwelt upon the ingratitude of those who had conspired against him.

Later reports state that the documents seized in connection with the plot concocted by the late Yunas Khan are being examined by a small committee of Sardars and more persons may be arrested.

INDIA AND YELLOW FEVER.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The United States Government decided to appoint an International Commission to enquire into the extent of prevalence of yellow fever in the Panama regions.

The Government of the Netherlands initiated the idea to which the Washington Government agreed.

A circular has now been sent round inviting the Powers to join the Commission and it is understood the Government of India will also be represented on it.

The United States Government are of opinion, that there are no fears for the spread of yellow fever, but they trust the appointment of the International Commission will allay apprehension.

VICEROY LEAVES KHEDDA CAMP.

RETURN TO MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Nov. 18.

Yesterday Their Excellencies left the Kheddah camp and motored back to Mysore. His Excellency spent the day bison shooting but was again out of luck getting into the middle of a large herd which however contained no shootable bull. His Highness and Mr Campbell accompanied the Viceroy who arrived here yesterday before dinner.

One other shooting party went out to drive a piece of the jungle for a tiger on the way into Mysore. The tiger had left, but a fine huge pather came out which was wounded by Captain Atkinson but not brought to bag. Their Excellencies will remain in Mysore to-day, leaving at 11 p.m. for Bangalore.

PROSPEROUS OIL FIELD.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO's OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

The "Sind Gazette" hears from the Persian Gulf that the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., recently bought a flowing well producing at the rate of 400 tons of petroleum per day. The field where they are operating is one of good wells, no boring being completed without producing oil. The oil is treated at a refinery on the island of Abodan at the mouth of the Karum River, which runs into the Persian Gulf near Mahammorah. The refinery has a capacity of 800 tons per day. It is this Company that is supplying the liquid fuel to the North-Western Railway for the locomotive trials about to take place between Karachi and Padidan.

RETURN OF MONGOLIAN COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.

The Mongolian special commission of twenty-seven officials, including Prime Ministers, Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Justice, have arrived.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The death is announced of Sir George Barham.

INDIAN DOCTORS LEAVE FOR AMERICA.

Among the passengers leaving for Europe by the s. s. Ville de la Ciotte to-day, are Dr. G. V. Anklikar and Dr. N. S. Hardikar, both graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Calcutta. They intend taking a Post-graduate course at the Michigan University, (U. S. A.), after spending six months in London for the L. S. A.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

I. G. OF IRRIGATIONS' EVIDENCE.

P. W. D. RECRUITMENT.

HONESTY OF INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

JUSTICE RAHIM'S STRONG OBJECTION.

EXAMINATION "IN CAMERA."

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

DELHI, Nov. 18.

At the resumed enquiry of the Public Services Commission this morning Mr. N. Nethersole, Inspector General of Irrigation, was the first witness examined. There were a few visitors among whom were some ladies.

Examined by the Chairman the witness said he was occupying his present position since March 1912. He was more or less the Consulting Engineer for Irrigation projects and had nothing much to do in carrying out these projects beyond giving advice.

Referring to the question of recruitment in England, the witness laid great stress on men of character and high social status. If that was not done it would have a deteriorating effect. The natives were in the habit of saying such-and-such was a (pacca) sahib, and such-and-such was not. If it was not possible to get the best possible men, care should be taken to have men of as high an average as possible. He laid great stress on retired officers of the Public Works Department forming a selection committee in England, failing which, men with knowledge of Indian conditions should strongly represent on the selection committee. The present system of recruitment was quite good, if properly carried out. He would not object to the Secretary of State making a ten per cent. recruitment of Indians if good candidates were available. He would not however, lay it down as a rule that the Secretary of State "should" invariably recruit even if good candidates were not available. In that case many rotters would get in.

SELECTION OF INDIANS.

Witness would say the Secretary of State "might" recruit ten per cent. of Indians but he would not give them the same pay as Europeans. Regarding the breaking down of the distinction between the Imperial and Provincial services, witness thought that so far as the superior service was concerned there should be no distinction.

Replying to further questions witness said that as far as he know, Southern India people would not come to Roorkee College as they would prefer to have a college in their own Presidency. He would send the Indians recruited in this country for one year to England and put on practical training there.

Answering the question regarding Temporary Engineers whether it was not necessary to keep temporary engineers for sudden and non-continuous pressure of work, Mr. Nethersole said it was not possible to stop the recruitment of temporary engineers but he thought it had been carried too far.

REVISION OF CADRE.

He did not apprehend any block in promotion if the cadre was rearranged from time to time. It would be unfair to put the temporary men at the bottom in the permanent list but they might be put a little below men of same age and pay in the permanent list. He thought optional retirement at twenty years was premature and he did not like it.

Questioned by Lord Ronaldshay regarding the appointment by the Secretary of State of ten per cent. of Indians, witness said that to maintain such recruitment as a definitely fixed rule would be a great mistake as in some years there may not be a sufficient number of capable men and the remaining posts would then have to be filled by "rotters." The rule should read: "The Secretary of State may appoint." instead of "shall appoint."

Replying to a further question Mr. Nethersole said that if an engineer was required he would rather have him as a permanent servant than as a temporary one. That would be more satisfactory from every point of view.

Witness told Mr. Chaubal that the efforts of the Government to turn out efficient engineers from local engineering institutions had been successful. The progress made had been rapid indeed. Bearing in mind, he continued, the fact that Indian engineers had come into service so recently he thought there was a good proportion of them in the higher positions.

SALARIES OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Mr. Chaubal: Do you think that the salaries they are receiving as Assistant Engineers are sufficient for the needs of life in this country?—I think they are very liberal. I am comparing them with those of Engineers at Home.

Replying to Mr. Sly, Mr. Nethersole said he did not think Civil Engineers were paid according to their market value. It was not possible to recruit candidates for public service at market value.

In reply to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Nethersole said that permission was given to engineers to accept fees for professional advice given to such bodies as the municipalities when the permission of the head of the department was obtained. Fees accepted in such cases were very small.

The witness remarked that the case of Mr. Lutyans and Mr. Baker should not be considered. There was not much scope for Government Engineers to give professional advice to private persons.

HONESTY OF INDIANS.

Sir Valentine Chirol asked that with regard to recruitment in England and India, could one assume that the standard of honesty was the same with the Indian and British members of the service?

Mr. Nethersole said there was a large difference in character which had not been eradicated.

Sir Valentine Chirol: You have to level up Indians to the same moral character that we have in the European services. That would be one reason of the desirability of maintaining a considerable British element in the service.

Mr. Nethersole: I would not put it on the ground of honesty but it is more a matter of temperament and national genius. The Englishman is more practical, the Indian more or less metaphysical.

Mr. Justice Rahim took strong objection to the remarks of Mr. Nethersole and asked the Chairman's permission to further examine Mr. Nethersole on the question of the comparative honesty of Europeans and Indians.

Chairman: The answer of Mr. Nethersole, I understand, related not so much to the honesty or character as differences in feeling.

Mr. Rahim strongly pressing the point to examine Mr. Nethersole, the public withdrew and Mr. Nethersole was examined "in camera."

NOMINATION OR COMPETITION.

The second witness was Mr. F. C. Rose, representative of the Imperial Engineers, the Punjab. Replying to the Chairman's question, he said, imported labour should be taken at a higher rate. He suggested a system of nomination and examination at Roorkee instead of open competition. By this means he could get a better class of men. He was of opinion that practical training in England was useful as candidates could come back to this country with definite ideas.

ABOLITION OF PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, third witness, said he had now retired altogether from the service. He recommended the abolition of the Provincial Service as it now existed. He would most certainly advise where possible the sending to England of candidates recruited in India. He himself went after ten years' Indian service and found the experience very useful. Replying to the question of Mr. Chaubal witness said he did not agree with the view expressed that an Indian Engineer was lacking in energy, ability, want of power of organisation, etc.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE.

Lala Wazir Chand Chopra, representative of the provincial Engineers of the Punjab, was the last witness examined to-day. He said that the Engineers turned out by the Indian Engineering Colleges were well suited for the service in this country and urged that the Natives of India should be eligible for nomination in England. If he had the option he would retire after 20 years' service He urged that both the Imperial and Provincial services should be paid alike but he was strongly in favour of the abolition of the Provincial Service and the substitution of one service in its place.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

LAHORE BANK STOPS PAYMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The Lahore Bank, Limited, whose godown was recently burnt down, has stopped payment to-day. It was the third of the indigenous banks in point of age, having been started in 1906, by Haridas Kapur, formerly an employee of a local European bank who joined Harkishan Lal in starting the People's Bank and was its first manager. Subsequently he started his own bank and became its managing director. The authorised capital of the Bank was five lakhs, subscribed capital four lakhs ninety thousand. It has fifteen branches in the Punjab and one at Karachi. The amount of deposits and the current and savings accounts stood at thirty-two lakhs before the stoppage of the People's Bank about the middle of September, but the demands which have continued since, have reduced it to nineteen lakhs. The shareholders' meeting will be held on the thirtieth November to go into voluntary liquidation. The Bank had the largest dealings with local small traders and shopkeepers who will be much inconvenienced; it is believed that the depositors' money is safeguarded.

PEOPLE'S BANK INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN'S EXPLANATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

Raj Bahadur Moolchand, Chairman of the People's Bank Investigation Committee, writes a letter to the "Civil and Military Gazette" explaining the causes why the Committee's report has not yet been issued. In course of the letter he says that so late as 7th September last, only twelve days before the closing of the Bank, he was assured by a high official of the Bank that its position was very sound and requested to make further deposits and to induce his friends to do so.

MAUD ALLAN'S INLAND TOUR.

STIFF GUARANTEES REQUIRED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The managers of the Maud Allan-Cherniavsky Company, met in Madras to-day and decided that the combination would not visit Bangalore and similar inland towns unless the residents there guaranteed £500 per performance.

RITIRED R. E. OFFICER'S DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

COONOOR, Nov. 18.

The death is reported of Colonel A. D. McArthur, Royal Engineers, retired, aged 68 years, at Atherstone. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

FIRE IN COTTON PRESS.

SEVEN ENGINES PRESENT.

ADJACENT GODOWN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Last night at about nine o'clock the residents in Colaba District of the Fort, were again put into a state of excitement by seeing the flames of what was obviously a large fire lighing up the sky in the direction of Sassoon Dock and when the first engine—except the Colaba engine—that drawn by horses, from the Fort Depot, passed down the Causeway, a large crowd of all classes of the community, including gentlemen and ladies in evening dress turned out of their houses and proceeded on foot and by gharry in the direction of the flames.

The fire was located at Victoria Bunder, near Sassoon Dock, and on inspection it was found that the New Prince of Wales' godown was well alight while a godown belonging to the Goculdas Kallianjee Press separated by a narrow passage had just caught fire. The New Prince of Wales' Press is occupied by a series of joint proprietors which includes Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Messrs. Khimji Mishram, Mr. Jamsetji Toddywalla, The Commercial Trading Company, Mr. Narotam Roti and Sonabai Raichand and the occupiers of the premises own the property.

THE FIRST ALARM.

The first alarm was given by Ramosi No. 574, who noticed the flames at about 8-40 p.m., and, after ineffectually shouting for help for a time, ran himself to the Salvage Corps Headquarters at Grants' Buildings and informed Mr. W. T. Scully of that body who called up the Brigade. The first engine arrived at 9-20 p.m., and at about 9-30 o'clock seven engines of the Bombay Brigade including the Motor engine from so far distant a place as Byculla were at the scene of the outbreak.

On both sides of Victoria Bunder are narrow lanes which broaden out by the site of the burning premises, and into these large numbers of the Indian coolie population had crowded. Inspector Guider was early on the scene and cleared the lanes to facilitate the firemen in placing there hosepipes. Almost immediately after Superintendent Walker, Inspector Fanagan, Deputy Inspector Holmes and other police officers came up and maintained order seeing that the firemen were not impeded in the narrow space afforded them for operations. As it was, however, a large crowd of all classes kept surging up, and, once or twice, the hos ewas turned on the crowd to restrain the more eager, much to the amusement of those in safety.

FLAMES SMARTLY SUBDUED.

The burning godown, which adjoined the press buildings, was filled with what is known, as "cotton fly" technically, and is composed of compressed bales of cotton waste, which are exported for the purpose of producing another. Trade product called "low yarn." The godown opposite also contained bales of cotton waste. The Prince of Wales godown was so firmly alight when the Brigade started operations that the only thing to be done was to restrain the flames as much as possible and save the opposite building which was partially alight. This was soon done as it was found that only one of the doors was burning. Then the firemen set about in earnest playing on the flames in the original godown which was of corrugated iron, and the hiss of the water on the hot metal was remarkable. After about an hour's playing on the flames a density of smoke showed that the flames were being got under way and the spectators gradually withdrew. At eleven o'clock the fire was put out but, as cotton smoulders in a treacherous manner, the hoses will play on the remains of the fire all night. No official estimate of the damage has been arrived at, but a person connected with the trade informed "our" representative that the cotton in the Forbes, Forbes, Campbell godown could not be worth less than Rs. 50,000.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

LAD KNOCKED DOWN ON TARDEO ROAD.

On Saturday last while Mr. Bhugwandas Gordhandas, a cotton merchant was driving in his motor along Tardeo Road, Balkrishna Gunpat, a Hindu lad and another boy chanced to run across his path when the former was struck by the left mud-guard of the car and run over. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment but died subsequently from the injuries received. His companion however managed to dodge out of the way unharmed. An inquest was held at the morgue yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, on the dead body of Ganpat. The evidence showed that Bhugwandass, on seeing the two youths run across the road, sounded his horn and slackened speed. He was also driving on the right side of the road, and as the deceased got puzzled and quite frightened he unfortunately got knocked down as an inevitable result. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AMRITSAR BANK.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATORS APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

In the matter of liquidation of the Amritsar Bank, Mr. Bevan Petman (junior) appeared before the District Judge of Lahore on behalf of certain creditors of the Bank to oppose the appointment of liquidators nominated by shareholders. The District Judge intimated that the liquidation should be official, and appointed Mr. Herbert and Lala Bhagwan Das, both pleaders of the Chief Court, as provisional liquidators, the matter to come up again for confirmation on the 25th instant.

LUCKNOW ANTUMN MEETING.

SPLENDID SPORT ON OPENING DAY.

A LARGE AND DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

The Lucknow Autumn Meeting has opened under favourable auspices, the station is over flowingly full, the hotels are crowded, while many of the residents and messes have numberless guests. Mr. Fownes, the Secretary has worked like a Trojan and has his course and paddock looking fresh and well cared for despite the arid waste of the surrounding country. Among the very large gathering on the race course to-day were Sir James and Lady Meston, Generals Scallon, Wilson, Cookson and Riminington and Colonel and Mrs. Forbes of Bombay There was an excellent card and excellent sport was witnessed. The field for the horse closed-chase was disappointing, out of several entered six were left in and only four started. Of these two fell and Ivanhoe sustained such serious injuries that he had to be destroyed, his rider being knocked out of time for a while. The pony chase also caused surprise, when the champion of the Calcutta Monsoon Meetings was beaten by Late Night. The Arab races and the other flat races produced good fields and provided most interesting racing and finishes. Besides several European visitors we have H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala and the Nawab Zadah Obaidulla Khan of Bhopal present.

FIRST DAY'S RACING.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Zemindar of Sivagiri's VIC'S PRIDE, 8-10, McGlone 1
Messrs. Skinner & Ashgar Ali Shah's KHAN 8-10, Pratt 2
Lakshmi Kantraj Ur's BORAMBIL, 9-10, Ames 3
Genl. M. O. Khan's SEIGNEURIE, 8-11, Bowley 3
Also Ran.—Bonny Boy 9-10, Mahoney's Boy 9-6, Flashlight 8-5, Larke Lodge 8-5, Fidelie 8-3, Dolly Dimple 8-2, and Lakmi 8-2.
Betting.—Twos Bonny Boy, fourts Fidelio, fives Borambil and Khan, sixes Vic's Pride, tens and twelves the rest.
The Race.—Khan and Fidelio together forced the running but down the straight Vic's Pride passed them and won by two and a half lengths—short head.
Time.—1 min. 3 secs.

THE PONY HURDLES.—Distance 1½ miles.
Col. Koe's LATE NIGHT, 11-2, Mr. Thursby 1
Mr. T. A. Pershad's MESALLIANCE, 12-0, Northmore 2
Mr. Tonvent's GLORY, 10-10, McNeelage 3
Also Ran.—Cocoa 11-0 (fell), and Eileen 11. 9-5.
Betting.—Five to four Mesalliance, threes Late Night and Glory, fours Cocoa, and tens Eileen 11.
The Race.—Glory and Eileen went to the front closely followed by Cocoa. They ran thus to the second last hurdle when all three were level. At the last jump Mesalliance led with Late Night close up, but the latter managed to get up and won by half a length—six lengths.
Time—2 mins. 53 3/5 secs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Sirdar Jewansingh's MINER, 9-9, Northmore 1
General Obaid N. Khan's RED FISH, 7-2, Purtoosingh 2
Capt. Haynes' ARABIAN SPOT, 7-11, McGlone 3
Sirdar Jewansingh's HYREM, 9-12, Capt. Furnell 4
Also Ran.—Nizam Mulook 10-4, Little Exile 9-6, Krieshan 9-6, Mystic 8-5, Bezar Beg 7-11, Masher 7-10, Woolwinder 7-5, (Carried 7-12) Jins 6-7 (Carried 6-11).
Betting.—Twos against Miner and Red Fish, sixes Nizam Mulook and Hyrim, tens and fifteens the rest.
The Race.—A very fine race. Miner held a slight lead from Arabian Spot to the distance, where Miner shook him off. Red Fish, going strong, began to close up on Miner and was fast catching him. Miner, however, just lasted out and won by half a length—two lengths close fourth.
Time—1 min. 8 3/5 secs.

THE CLOSED STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles.
Capt. Keighley's PUNCH, 10-12, Capt. Kenworthy 1
Mr. Thomas' COUNCILLOR, 9-10, Owner 2
Mr. Flemings' RED LUCIFER, 11-4, Mr. Thursby 3
Also Ran.—Ivanhoe 11-7 (fell).
Betting twos against Punch and Councillor sevens the rest.
The Race.—Ivanhoe showed the way for the first four jumps followed by Punch and Councillor. The former took up the running and established a substantial lead winning eventually by eight lengths. Ivanhoe fell at the sixth fence and Red Lucifer at the seventh. Red Lucifer was remounted and finished three furlongs behind the second horse.
Time—4 mins. 4 3/4 secs.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Ross' ROCACO, 9-2, Trahan 1
Genl. N. D. Khan's FLYING FISH, 8-12, Bowley 1
Messrs. Valentine and Verson's BUSHEY DAME 8-10, Morrison 3
Thakur Rajendra Singh's MISS SANTOI, 8-11, W. Southall 4
Also Ran.—Mil 9-12, Lady Spring 8-10, Uncle B 7-3, and Grazie 6-11.
Betting.—Five to two against Flying Fish and Bushey Dame, threes Mil, fives Rocaco and Miss Santoi, tens the rest.
The Race.—Bushey Dame got the best of a bad start, and the field was a procession until nearing home when they began to close up. At the distance Rocaco took the lead closely followed by Flying Fish. After a sensational finish the judge could not separate them—three lengths—short head.
Time—1 min. 43 2/5 secs.

THE LION CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
Capt. Haynes' SADIL MALIK, 6-2, Native 1
Genl. N. D. Khan's SOOMSAN, 9-7, Bowley 2
Cant. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's SALISBURY, Purtoosingh 3
Sirdar Jewansingh's PADSHA, 9-2, Northmore 4
Also Ran.—Meazer 10-3, Prince Charlie 8-7, Blanche 6-7, (Carried 6-11), Bedawi 6-7, (Carried 7-0).
Betting.—Six to four against Soomsan, threes Meazer, Padsha and Sadil Malik sixes the rest.
The Race.—For the first two furlongs they ran bunched together, then Salisbury showed up and set the pace to the distance where Soomsam displaced him Sadil Malik, however, put in a strong challenge and won by three quarters—three—seven.
Time—1 min. 51 secs.

THE MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Thomas' MISS ZENA, 9-6, Capt. Furnell 1
H. H. The Kour Saheb's FORTUNE, 10-5, Ames 2
Capt. Cairns and Mr. Sanford's FRIENDSHIP, 8-2, McGlone
Also Ran.—Heretic 10-7, Miss Lily 8-3, Moon stone 8-5.
Betting.—Six to four against Miss Zena and Miss Lily, threes Fortunio and Friendship, sixes the rest.
The Race.—This was run in a naze of dust. When the horses came into view Miss Zena was in front and won by one and a half lengths—one and a quarter.
Time—1 min. 4 2/5 secs.

ARMY CUP.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

The following are the ponies left in the Army Cup, with their weights:—
Different 11-5; Marmalade 11-3; Dhol Sultan 11-3; Mystic 11-3; Grey Fox 10-12; Junior 10-12; Lazim 10-11; Calient 10-11; Monty 10-10, Matchmaker 10-9; Masher 10-8; Raja Bahadur 10-11; Imperator 10-0; Midday 10-0; Disguise 9-7; and Amjeed 9-7.

HANDICAP POLO.

ROYAL DRAGOONS' CUP TOURNAMENT.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17.

The tournament for the Royal Dragoons' Cup on handicap terms was continued on Monday when two games were played before a large gathering of spectators. The 8th Hussars were "At Home" and their band enlivened the proceedings with excellent music. Amongst those present were Sir James Meston, Generals Remington, Wilson and Cookson, Colonels Woodyat and Roberts.

In the first game between the 12th Hussars and the Lucknow Gymkhana (with four goals handicap), the former beat the Gymkhana team by fifteen goals to five (handicap included).

The second game between the Jacob's Horse and the 4th Cavalry (with two goals handicap), the latter beat the former by nine goals (handicap included) to three.

HOCKEY.

R. I. L. I. (3); EASTERN TELEGRAPHS (0).

On the Bombay Gymkhana ground yesterday the Lusitanians met the Eastern Telegraphs, the former earning a decisive victory by three goals to nil. Though the former were not as strong as they are likely to be when the Tournament comes on, they were always in command of the situation, and the margin by which they won is no exaggeration of the way the play went. With a sound defence, their forwards got away smartly with the ball, and the Telegraphs were hard put to it defending. Johnny D'Souza, who shewed up so well in the Tournament last year, was very much to the fore on the right wing and put through two of the goals, the third coming from Sequeira. All round, the form was good and the stick play exceptionally so. The winners may be depended upon to make a good show again this year when defending the cup they now hold.

R. I. L. I.:—3 goals.
Eastern Telegraphs:—Nil.

SERVANT ABSCONDS WITH CASH.

A report has been made to the police by Madhowlal Mackanji, of Messrs. Keshowlal Brothers that a servant of his has absconded with Rs. 1,000 belonging to the firm.

DECREE AGAINST PUNJAB MERCHANT.

HEMRAJ v. MARWARI TOTTARAM.

This was a suit on a mutual, open and current account between the plaintiff and the defendant. The defendant carries on business in the Punjab. He sent goods from time to time to the plaintiff and drew hundis against them which the plaintiff accepted and cashed. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 7,694-12-9 as due from the defendant.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 7,694-12-9 with interest.

Attorney for the plaintiff:—Patel and Ezekiel.

DACCA MURDER.

ANTECEDENTS OF VICTIM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

With reference to the shooting of Bhattacharya at Dacca on Saturday, the "Statesman" says that the deceased Basanta Kumar Bhattacharya was arrested in a garden house at Serampore in connection with the Bighati Dacoity in September 1908. He was committed to the Special Tribunal along with Karti Chunder Dutt and four others. After a preliminary enquiry by Mr. Patterson I. C. S., the then Sub-divisional Officer of Serampore. Bhattacharya was acquitted by the Special Tribunal but was rearrested in the High Court in connection with the Bajitpore Dacoity case along with Kartic Chunder Dutt and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. When arrested in connection with the Bighati dacoity he gave his name as Sailesh, which the Police on subsequent enquiry found to be false. He hailed from the Dhamrai village in the Dacca district and it is alleged had been playing the role of an informer. There can be little doubt that this circumstance cost him his life. No arrest is reported to have yet been made.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held this evening at 6-15 p.m., when Mr. D. M. Madon, M.A., LL.B., will open a discussion on the Patel Literature.

Dr. G. T. Mody, M.B., B.S., has been appointed Fellow of the Grant Medical College and Clinical Registrar of the Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The hired transport Rohilla will sail from Karachi to-morrow.

The Maharajah of Gwalior arrived in Madras yesterday as a guest at Government House.

The Right Hon. Syed Amir Ali is a passenger by the P. and O. Indian mail steamer "China," which leaves London on December 5.

Mr. Dudley Myers, President of the European Defence Association arrived in Karachi to-day and will leave to-morrow after meeting the Committee of the local branch of the Association.

The Association continues to make steady progress and it is expected that by the beginning of the new year it will comprise no less then 11 branches with a membership of about 3,000.

Lord Islington accopanied by Sir Theodore Morison and Mr. R. Russell Scott, the Joint Secretary, spent the last week-end in paying a visit to the Government educational establishments at Roorkee and Dehra Dun. They inspected the Thomason College and the Forest Training School and Trigonometrical Survey offices.

Nawab Dr. Lukmanud Dawla Bahadur, retired Physician and Surgeon to H. H. the late Nizam of Hyderabad, arrived in Bombay yesterday and is staying at the Bungalow of Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jang Bahadur, at Babulla Tank Road. He leaves for Jeypur by the Gujrat Mail to-day where it is his intention to study the art of Sculptor and to find out suitable stone for this purpose from numerous quarries at Jeypur and in the vicinity. After his return he will visit the School of Art in Bombay and acquire knowledge in connection therewith.

HUSBAND CHARGED WITH BURNING WIFE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner, held on inquest at the morgue yesterday, on the dead body of Fatmabai Abdeali, a Mahomedan girl aged about eleven years and the wife of one Abdeali residing at Agripada.

The deceased's brother Sajabali Alibux, a mill hand gave evidence at the inquest that the deceased was married about two months' ago, but was strictly prohibited by her husband to visit her sister. The deceased, however, went over to her sister's place a few days ago. On her return home her husband beat her. It appears her marriage was brought about by her Uncle one Ranjour. Alibux next saw deceased at the hospital learning that she had been burnt. Dr. Prescott, House Surgeon, stated than on admission the deceased was conscious but suffering from nervous shock. Her body was icy cold, her pulse feeble and fast, and her pupils dilated. There were burns in front and at the back of her body and her hair was singed. In order to shield her husband she said her clothes caught fire whilst cooking her food but on dying she admitted that her husband threw kerosine oil on her saree and set it on fire because she visited her sister who was strongly opposed to her marriage. Mr. Chalk was of opinion that burns received whilst cooking are usually in front and not at the back, as was the case with the deceased. Further enquiry was then adjourned.

LIBELS ON A VICAR.

PROFESSOR'S FORGED APOLOGY TO HIMSELF.

Professor John Mastin, of Woodleigh House, Totley Brook, Sheffield, was the defendant in an action for libel at Sheffield on Oct. 28, when a sheriff's jury awarded £250 damages to the Rev. J. A. Kerfoot, vicar of St. John's, Abbeydate, Sheffield. The defendant was not present in court.

Mr. T. E. Ellison said the defendant, a parishioner, appeared to have laboured under some misapprehensions that the vicar had slighted him, and he sent copies of anonymous letters which he alleged he had received. On the fly-leaf of a Bible he wrote:—

Presented to Professor John Mastin, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., Lit.D., by a few of your admirers in the congregation, as a mark of esteem and loyalty to you for the zeal with which you have opposed the injustice and wrong done by our vicar, the Rev. J. A. Kerfoot, B.A.; also as a token of our strong disapproval of the unjust and most un-Christian conduct of Mr. Kerfoot towards you, which conduct we consider unworthy of and degrading in anyone holding so sacred an office as that of vicar of such a parish as this.

That statement, counsel said, was shown to various people. The defendant also concocted an alleged apology to himself, as follows:

Please accept this my sincere and full apology for my disgraceful and unchristian conduct towards you during the past two years. I give you my permission to show the letter, or copy of it, to the Bishop of Southwell and to anyone else should it be absolutely necessary, but not otherwise. Trusting you will overlook everything.

J. A. KERFOOT.

The bishop wrote to the vicar for an explanation, and the plaintiff's reply was that the document was a forgery. He had (said counsel) been forced against his wishes to put himself right with his ecclesiastical superiors, apart from the vindication of his personal character.

JAPANESE ADVERTISERS.

Japanese advertisers believe in a lavish use of superlatives. "The paper we sell," runs the announcement in a Tokyo stationer's window, "is as solid as the hide of an elephant." "Step inside!" is the invocation of a big multiple shop in the same city, "You will be welcomed as fondly as a ray of sunshine after a rainy day. Our assistants are as amiable as a father seeking a husband for a dowerless daughter. Goods are dispatched to customers' houses with the rapidity of a shot from the cannon's mouth."

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

ARBITRATOR'S AWARD CONFIRMED.

NO "MISCONDUCT" PROVED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

RAMCOOVER HANMANBUX v. HUKAMCHAND SAROOPCHAND.

This was an appeal from an order refusing to set aside an award made by Mr. Justice Beaman, on the 25th July 1913.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The respondent and original plaintiff Hukamchand filed a suit on 13th April 1910 for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 5,411-1-0 from the appellant-defendants on an adjusted account between the plaintiff's firm at Indore and defendant's firm at Navalgadh. When the suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman on 5th March 1912, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. H. P. Mody, an advocate of the High Court. Mr. Mody published his award on 25th June, 1913 and the appellant-defendant Ramcoover on a notice of motion, requested Mr. Justice Beaman to set it aside on the ground of misconduct of the arbitrator.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

According to the Appellant the misconduct consisted chiefly in Mr. Mody having admitted evidence about the adjustments between the parties, in spite of a clear understanding between the parties and the notes taken by Mr. Justice Beaman about the non-admission of such adjustments. The appellant said that the admission of such evidence had much effect upon Mr. Mody's mind. Secondly, Mr. Mody admitted evidence as regards custom at Indore, notwithstanding the pointing out of the appellant's attorney that such evidence was inadmissible. Thirdly, an application was made to Mr. Mody to bring the heir or representative of the deceased first defendant upon the record and Mr. Mody refused that application. Further that Mr. Mody refused even to take a note of the application thus made.

Mr. Mody was examined before Mr. Justice Beaman, His Lordship passed an order refusing to set aside the award and said that he regretted "upon this evidence to be forced to the conclusion that a material statement of fact in the affidavit of defendant No. 2 confirmed by his attorney is false."

JUDGE'S STRINGENT REMARKS.

His Lordhip made some stringent remarks regarding a certain false statement made by the second defendant in para. 21 of his affidavit, because His Lordship found that Mr. Mody had made a note of what actually occurred on 16th September and that note differed materially from the statement in the affidavit. His Lordship ordered a copy of these observations to be sent to the Chief Justice and Judges, and the proceedings with the observations to the Incorporated Law Society.

From this order an appeal was preferred by the appellant Ramcoover.

Mr. Raikes and the Advocate-General appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. R. D. Wadia, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Weldon held a watching brief on behalf of the Incorported Law Society.

DID AN APPEAL LIE?

His Lordship the Chief Justice inquired of Mr. Raikes whether an appeal could lie from an order refusing to set aside an arbitrator's award. Mr. Raikes submitted that there were several decisions. His Lordship the Chief Justice said that there was a Madras judgment which approved of the Calcutta judgment in 26 Cal. p. so Mr. Kanga had better begin.

Mr. Kanga at the outset said that he did not want to argue that if clause 15 of Letters Patent applied, this order was not a judgment. His submission was that the principle of finality as laid down by the Privy Council in 29 Cal. p. 167, had been fully adopted in the Civil Procedure Code. After the decision in 29 Cal. p. 167, once the decree was passed that decree was not appealable. Clause 16 and 17 of schedule II of Civil Procedure Code dealt with this. In clause 15 sub-clause C the wards "or being otherwise invalid" were not found in the earlier code. The scheme of the code was to stop an appeal altogether when a decree was passed on an award. So if a point of invalidity is to be taken, it ought to be taken before the decree. They submitted that the decree was passed before appeal. Clause 16, came into operation at once and there it was quite clear that no appeal lay in any event. Every decree under the code was appealable except a consent decree and an award decree, Sec. 104, of the Civil Procedure Code, did not allow an appeal from an order refusing to set aside an award. If a decree under Clause 16 was not appealable, how can an order be appealable? Mr. Raikes submitted that it was evident on the admitted facts that no decree was passed by Justice Beaman before the appeal was filed. A decree was not a decree until sealed. The decision of Privy Council in 10, Indian Appeals decided that Sec. 588, of Civil Procedure Code did not prevent an appeal under Cl. 15 of Letters Patent. Mr. Raikes cited the general principle laid down in Maxwell on Statutes and Broom's Legal maxims, the principle being that one cannot take Letters Patent to be repealed by a General Law, unless it was expressly or by necessary implication repealed.

Chief Justice:—We think the appeal may proceed.

CUSTOM AND ADJUSTMENTS.

Mr. Raikes in the course of his address dealt on the two points of (1) evidence as to custom and (2) admission of adjustments as being the principal points in which the misconduct of the arbitrator consisted, quite contrary to the terms of the reference, the arbitrator, he submitted, had admitted evidence of custom and also the adjustments.

Mr. Kanga submitted that the arbitrator was justified in admitting evidence of custom. In 29 Cal. p. 183, Lord Macnaughten had clearly said that time had long gone by when Courts would sit on appeal from an arbitrator's award. The arbitrator was the sole Judge of questions of fact and questions of law. Besides Mr. Mehta (solicitor), had said in his amdavit that Mr. Motichand after looking up authorities had said that such evidence was admissible.

COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Judgment was delivered by His Lordship the Chief Justice. His Lordship said that the first question was whether an appeal lay from an order refusing to set aside an arbitrator's award. If the order was treated as a judgment under Clause 15, of the Letters Patent, it was not contended by Mr. Kanga that an appeal would not lie. His Lordship thought that Mr. Kanga was well advised in doing so in view of the unanimous opinion of the three High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, that such an order was a judgment. Their Lordships thought that the Code of Civil Procedure was not operated to limit appeals under the Code of Civil Procedure. Here they were concerned with an appeal from one branch of the High Court to another branch of the High Court and this would be governed by the provisions of the Letters Patent. Again under Cl. 16, Schedule II of Civil Procedure Code, no appeal could lie from a decree on an award. But here the appeal was filed two days before the decree was passed. Their Lordships, therefore, held that an appeal could lie from an order refusing to set aside an arbitrator's award.

NO MISCONDUCT PROVED.

On the merits of the appeal, Their Lordships thought that according to a decision of the Privy Council, on errors of law there was no appeal. The arbitrator might have erred in law. It appeared to their Lordships that there had been no misconduct on the part of the arbitrator either as regards admission of evidence as to custom or the admission of adjustments. Appeal was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

"FALSE STATEMENTS" IN AFFIDAVIT.

After judgment was delivered Their Lordships asked Mr. Raikes that he should proceed to address them regarding the false statements in Mr. Motichand's affidavit notice of which Mr. Justice Beaman had intimated in his judgment should be taken by the Chief Justice and other Judges.

Mr. Raikes (on behalf of Mr. Motichand) dealt at great length with the evidence of Mr. Moticaand, Mr. Menta and Mr. Mody, the arbitrator, in order to show that the statement made by Mr. Motichand about the application having been made that the heir of the defendant should be brought on the record was true. As the mouthpiece of Mr. Motichand, he most respectfully justified that in substance it was a true statement of what Motichand believed or still believes to have occurred. The balance of the weight of evidence and probabilities was on his side. He withdrew the innuendo and as regards the second statement that the arbitrator refused to take a note of the application, Mr. Motichand admitted that he had no recollection. On the one hand there were Mr. Motichand's evidence, the letter, notes of the arbitrator and Mr. Mehta's affidavit. On the other hand there was Mr. Mody's evidence. It was an oath against an oath. Perhaps it was that the affidavit of Motichand was badly worded and Motichand never meant to be offensive. On this evidence it would be impossible that Motichand could be convicted for abetting a perjury in the affidavit of his client. Mr. Raikes expressed regret to Their Lordships on behalf of Motichand and said that the attorney was quite young and of five years standing.

Their Lordships reserved their judgment in this matter.

Solicitors:—Motichand and Devidas, for the appellants; Jehangir, Mehta, and Somji, for the respondents.

SUIT ON MORTGAGE.

SIDICK ABRAHAM DARWESH AND ORS. *v.* MANWANTKAI JADURAI AND ANOTHER.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In this case the plaintiff filed a suit and obtained a mortgage decree against the defendants 1 and 2 who had mortgaged their houses to one Gordhan who was a Benamidar for the plaintiff. The mortgage-deed was passed in consideration of a loan which the plaintiff made to the said defendant personally so as to enable them to contribute their share to a partnership which was formed between six persons one of whom was plaintiff's son who was however, found by the court to be a nominal partner, the real partner being the plaintiff himself.

The defendants appealed on the ground that the plaintiff ought to have brought a partnership suit asking for accounts and that the mortgage deed was simply a collateral security realisable in case of loss. Mr. V. D. Kamat who appeared in behalf of the appellants, urged that on the authority of *Rustomji* vs *Purshottamdas* (25 Bom. 606), the plaintiff's suit did not lie and that no relief could be given to the plaintiff as long as the accounts were not settled.

Mr. H. V. Divatia, appearing on behalf of the respondents contended that that case was inapplicable to the circumstances of the present case and that on the authority of *Vellambondu* vs *Mahipeddi* (31 Mad. 343), where one of several partners takes a promissory note from other members in repayment of advance made by him to the partnership, it was competent to him to bring a suit on the note against the members executing it. It is not, therefore, necessary that a partnership suit asking for accounts should be brought. In fact, in the present case, the defendants themselves admitted that the mortgage deed had not been passed for the benefit of the partnership.

Their Lordships held that the mortgage suit lay and dismissed the appeal with costs.

SECUNDERAHAD COMMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 18.

Major-General P. S. Wilkinson has arrived to take command of the station and the 1st Infantry Brigade vice Major-General Kenyon Slaney retired. General Wilkinson was Inspector General of the West African Frontier Forces and served in the Niger expedition and Ashantee.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PANDHARPUR TEMPLE DISPUTE.

STAY OF EXECUTION ORDERED.

NARAYAN PANDHARINATH BADVE AND ORS *v.* PANDURANG GOVIND PUJORI AND ORS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

In this case the applicants made a petition to the High Court to stay the execution of the decree of the Lower Court, as they have filed second appeal to the High Court, against the decison of the District Judge of Sholapur.

The dispute in the case has arisen between the several orders of priests constituting the staff in attendance on the god Vithoba in the great temple dedicated to that God at Pandharpur. The dispute relates to certain "Pujas" or devotional services said to have been recently introduced by the Badve defendants, from which the several classes of "Sevadharis" who are the plaintiffs in this case, are said to be improperly excluded either wholly or in part. Two "Pujas" or religious services are in dispute in the present case. They are known as the "Mangolarti" and the "Shravan Abhishek" Puja. Both these rites are said to have been newly introduced by the chief priests or Badves in or about the year 1903; from the former the Badves claim a right to exclude the entire body of "Sevadharis" or subordinate priests. As regards the latter they claim the right to perform two of the most important ceremonies or "Upchars" viz: (1) the right to pour the Panchamrit or five nectars over the idol; (2) the right to hold Abhishek Patra. On the other hand, the Sewadharis or Subordinate priests contend that these services are unauthorised innovations. And they claim that either the performance of those services by the Badves should be compulsorily stopped by order of the court or in the alternative that they themselves should be allowed to exercise their appropriate functions in their performance.

Their Lordships ordered to stay the execution of the decree of the lower court till the hearing of the appeal made to the High Court.

Mr. S. S. Patker appeared on behalf of the applicants.

Mr. Ramdat Desai appeared on behalf of the opponents.

BOMBAY'S NEW SHERIFF.

Photo by B. & S. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INHERITANCE OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

ADOPTED SON'S RIGHTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

NAGINDAS BHAGANDAS *v.* PACHOO HARKISONDAS AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment in this suit. The facts of the case, which have already appeared appear sumcietly from his Lordship's Judgment.

His Lordship first recited the faces. In the year 1900 two brothers Harkisondas and Bhagwandas formed a joint Hindu family. Harkisondas died on 14th September, 1900, leaving a widow Gangabai, who was then pregnant. Bhagwandas died on 17th December 1900 leaving a widow Mankuvarbai, whom he gave power of adoption. A son was born to Harkisondas on the 18th December, 1900, called Bachoo and, on the 17th February, 1901, Mankuvarbai, pursuant to the power to adopt given to her by her husband, adopted one Nagindas. Thereupon Bachoo, by his next friend, filed suit No. 128 of 1901, against the executors of the will of Bhagwandas, Mankuvarbai, widow of Bhagwandas, Nagindas, the adopted son, Naval, the daughter of Bhagwandas, and Gangabai, the widow of Harkisondas, in which he prayed for a declaration that the plaintiff was solely entitled to the ancestral property and that Nagindas was not the validly adopted son of Bhagwandas. He prayed that in the event of the Court holding that Nagindas was entitled to an interest in the property, the ancestral property might be partitioned, the share ascertained, directions given and accounts taken.

ADOPTION HELD VALID.

Naval, the daughter of Bhagwandas claimed in her written statement in that suit that she was absolutely entitled to promissory notes worth Rs. 20,000 presented to her by her father Bhagwandas and transferred to her during his life time. At the hearing an issue was raised on that point. That suit eventually went for final decision to the Privy Council and the result was that the adoption of Nagindas was held valid, but, partition was not decreed as Nagindas and Bachoo were both minors and each had a chance of survivorship to the other. As regards the Government notes of Rs. 20,000 it was held that there was a valid gift of them to Naval.

Nagindas, having come of age, had filed the present suit on 19th December 1912, against Bachoo, Mankuvaroai and Gangabai, and he prayed for partition, due provision for the maintenance of Gangabai and Mankuvarbai and accounts.

The 1st defendant was agreeable to a partition and to accounts being taken; but, contended, firstly, that the plaintiff, having come into the family by adoption, was entitled only to a one-fifth share of the property; and, secondly, that Rs. 20,000 being the gift to Naval, should be debited to the plaintiff's share Mankuvarbai, in her written statement, claimed to be entitled to an eight anna share from the plaintiff's share. She claimed certain ornaments and, in case she was held not entitled to a share, she asked for a due provision for her maintenance Gangabai, in her written statement also claimed certain ornaments as her "stridhan" and asked for a due provision for her maintenance and residence.

ADOPTION AND MITAKSHARA.

His Lordship said that the first question was whether the plaintiff was entitled to share equally in the ancestral estate with the first defendent, or was only entitled to a reduce share on the ground that he was an adopted son and not the natural son. The first defendant's contention was based on paras 24 and 25. section. V. of Dattaka Chandrika. He also relied on the decision of Raghubanad *v.* Sadhuchuran in 24 Cal. p. 425, where it was held that an adopted son taking in competition with the son of an adopted father's brother was entitled to a reduced share. The pedigree, in the pedigree of parties in doubt, similar to the pedignee of parties in the present case. But it was contended for the plaintiff that the passage in the Dattaka Chandrika could not aply to the case of a joint family governed by Mitakshara Law, in Bombay. Sutherland's translation of the passage (paras 24 and 25) was before the Court in the case just referred to with the addition of certain words omitted by Sutherland. Sutherland has translated the word "Dhanin" in the original as "ancestor." It was contended for the plaintiff, that that rendering is inaccurate, and that the word should be translated as "owner" or "proprietor"; and this was supported by the evidence of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, a recognized authority on Sanskrit, but, whatever the correct translation might be, the passage could not refer to the case of a partition of a joint Hindu family governed by Mitakshara Law in Bombay.

ENTITLED TO HALF SHARE.

His Lordship said that he need do no more than adopt the argument of Golap Chandra Sarkar (pp. 399,402. Tagore Law Lectures 1888). In the case of partition the primary division was irrespective of quantity or quality of members forming each branch, and, therefore, in this case the first division must be half and half between Harkisondas and Bhagwandas. Their interests in the property could not be affected either by the birth of sons to them or by the adoption of sons to themselves. Only in a case of a division per capita, the question of the adopted son taking less arose. In that case there was no doubt that under the Mitakashara the adopted son took a reduced share. according to the High Court one-fourth of the share of a natural son. The passage in the Dattaka Chandrika just referred to was in a chapter headed "Succession by Inheritance" and would seem to have application to conditions prevailing under the Bengal School of Hindu Law in which the father was considered to be the owner of the property and the son had no right to a partition in the father's life-time. His Lordship, therefore, held that the plaintiff was entitled to share equally with the first defendant.

GIFT TO THE DAUGHTER.

The next question was whether the Rs. 20,000, given as a gift to Naval by Bhagwandas, should be debited to the plaintiff's share. The question had been raised by the plaintiff whether this question was not res-judicata. It was contended in the first suit, that Bhagwandas being only the manager of a joint Hindu family he could not make so large a gift out of the property. And it had been decided that the gift was a valid one. The question of partition was then excluded. It was quite true that it was then stated in the judgment that the question might on a partition arise whether the amount should not be debited to the share of Nagindas. But his Lordship said that the Court then having held that Bhagwandas was entitled to make that gift, he could not see how it could be said that the question was not finally decided by the Court in the former suit between the parties. His Lordship was of opinion that the question could not be re-opened now.

THE WIDOW'S CLAIM.

The next question was the claim of the 2nd defendant Mankuvarbai, to have an 8 annas share out of the plaintiff's share. That contention was based on a passage in the Mitakshara which said that the mother was entitled to a share on a partition after the father's death. That could not apply to the case of an only son. The mother could ask for a share only when a number of sons were seeking partition, the share being presumably intended by way of provision for her maintenance. It was clear that the 2nd defendant had no claim in this case to share with her son. The son only took after a first division, and therefore, was entitled to the whole after his father. The mother was only entitled to maintenance. The 3rd defendant had not made a similar claim to share with her son.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

His Lordship then dealt with the question whether the Court could under Cl. 12, of the Letters Patent, by leave, have jurisdiction in case of land outside jurisdiction and said that if it was possible to put a liberal construction on Cl. 12, of the Letters Patent, so that it may not work any hardship, particularly in cases of partition, he saw no reason why such a construction should not be put.

His Lordship referred the suit to the Commissioner to ascertain what was the ancestral estate, to partition the same between the plaintiff and the 1st defendant in equal shares, after duly providing for the maintenance and residence of the 2nd and 3rd defendants, and to ascertain the "stridhan" ornaments of defendants 2nd and 3rd. Costs of all parties were to come out of the estate.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Mulji, Khambatta and Thakhoredas and Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal.

SHORT CAUSES.

SUIT BY CREDIT BANK.

Defence Allegations Against Bank and its Manager.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA v. AHMADBHOY H. H. MURJI.

This was a suit on a promissory note passed by the defendent in favour of the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Desai applied for a short adjournment on the ground that the defendant was seriously ill. He said his client had a good defence and wanted to put in a written statement. 2,500 shares of the Bank had first been alloted to a nominee of Jaffer Joosub who was the keeper of an eating house. No monies had been paid at the time of the allotment, and these shares had been subsequently transferred to his client. He said that the defendant was the victim of a fraudulent conspiracy between the plaintiff Bank and its manager.

His Lordship adjourned the suit for a fortnight and ordered the defendant to pay plaintiffs' costs of the day.

Attorney for the plaintiffs: Payne and Company.

SILVER MERCHANTS' CLAIM.

BHOGILAL AMRITLAL v. RAMA TEKCHAND.

The plaintiffs were silver merchants and commission agents. The defendant had forward contracts with the plaintiff Accounts had been made up on 13th April 1912, and Rs. 8,558-4-0 had been found due to the plaintiff from the defendant. Defendant had paid Rs. 4,100 out of this and the plaintiff now sued to recover the balance of Rs. 4,458-4-0.

Mr. D. K. Thakor appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship gave the plaintiff the decree prayed for.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Amin and Desai.

COTTON DEALERS' CLAIM.

J. HERKISONLAL & Co. *v.* F. C. RUSTOMJI

The plaintiff are a firm doing business in cotton and other things. The defendant was an agent of several cotton mills and purchased cotton from time to time from the plaintiff. He had purchased one hundred bales of Hinganghat cotton from the plaintiff and had failed to pay. As a result the plaintiff had to close the contracts as the price went up. Rs. 9,132-8-0 were due from the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Rustomji and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

SUSPECTED DHATURA POISONING

ARAB GUESTS POISONED BY THEIR HOST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Stenson charged two Arabs, Asad Ahmed and Ansayad Husein with administering stupefying drugs to another Arab named Saheh Ziar and stealing Rs. 200 from him.

The evidence showed that the complainant arrived in Bombay about a month ago from Karachi with his brother, Syed, and being strangers in the city they began to seek out some one who might give them hospitality till they obtained lodgings for themselves. They chanced to come across the two accused on the road and explained their circumstances to them. The accused willingly offered to comply with their request and conducted them to lodgings in Temker Street which abode the two brothers kept as their residence finding the place most suitable. They were frequently visited by the two accused and a suggestion was made that they should dine together one night. Preparations were made and the accused purchased some fish for the repast which was cooked by the complainant's brother. The accused however declined to eat the fish on a pretence that it tasted insipid, and going out returned with some stuff which he mixed with the fish to give it a better taste.

The complainant and his brother then partook of the fish whilst the two accused ate dry bread only, saying that what was good should be eaten by their guests. Shortly after the meal the complainant and his brother felt a burning sensation in their chests and grew quite giddy. They repaired to an Irani's shop outside where they both it is alleged drank about eleven soda waters to alleviate the burning sensation. They soon became unconscious and were removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police, where it was ascertained that they were suffering from the effects of dhatura poisoning. They regained consciousness the next day when they discovered on returning home that Rs. 200 cash had been stolen from their room. The accused were arrested at Apollo Bunder on the 16th ultimo. His Worship committed them for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FIREMAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed Alya Sayana and Balia Ramaya to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Muntaj Gowhar a fireman employed in the G. I. P. Railway. The case for the prosecution was that on the 30th ultimo, Muntaj Gowhar returned home from work when he saw Abya the 1st accused fast asleep on his bed. Muntaj aroused Abya as he was tired and wished to go to sleep himself. Abya got up in an angry mood and entered into a quarrel with Muntaj for disturbing his sleep. From words they came to blows when the first accused assaulted the complainant with a stick. As the complainant however managed to snatch the sick out of the accused's hand, and as the latter realised that he was no match for Muntaj he called in Balia, the second accused to his assistance. The two accused, both armed with sticks then brutally assaulted the complainant till he fell to the ground in a senseless state, after which the assailants took to flight, The police shortly after arrived on the scene only to find that Muntaj had died from the blows received. The two accused were arrested that same evening at Null Bazaar and placed on trial yesterday.

ILLICIT LIQUOR-TRAFFIC.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged one Baptist Xavier D'Souza with importing one bottle of country liquor from Bhushawal without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused arrived yesterday morning at the Victoria Teminus Station by the Delhi Express, when on his luggage being searched, the bottle of liquor was found.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 3.

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TRAMWAY TRANSFER REGULATIONS.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the Tramways Committee of the Bombay Corporation regarding the proposal to amend transfer regulations:—The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5324, dated the Corporation Resolution No. 140, dated the 8th February, 1906, and reconstituted by 7th April, 1913, regarding matters connected with Tramway service in the City, beg to submit the following report, with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 1775, dated the 23rd June, 1913, regarding amended Transfer Regulations proposed to be issued by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company.

The Managing Engineer of the Tramways Company in his letter No. 3194/13, dated the 30th April 1913, points out that the amended Regulations have been drafted partly to deal with the necessary variation consequent upon the recent abolition of the zone system and partly to remove as far as possible all ambiguity with regard to the changes of car allowed by the Company and that the new feature introduced in the Draft Regulations is the set of Transfer Tables which show exactly the changes allowed in any combination of transfers. On a consideration of the proposed amendments, in consultation with the Commissioner and Mr. C. Lucas, Assistant Manager of the Tramways Company, the Committee noticed that the Transfer Regulations as proposed to be altered by the Company would cause hardship in certain cases. Mr. Lucas readily agreed to amend the Tables so as to remove the hardship and he has accordingly been good enough to furnish the Committee with a copy of the amended Regulations and Tables which the Committee beg to submit herewith. It will be seen that the word "seating" has been inserted before the word "accommodation" in the marginally quoted bye-law No. 9, (a passenger shall travel by the first car having accommodation which leaves the Transfer Station punched on his ticket after his arrival there and which is authorised under these Regulations to carry him to or towards his destination), and that a footnote has been added to Bye-law No. 11 to the effect that passengers surrendering tickets under that regulation would on demand be furnished with a receipt. The alteration introduced in the Tables are intended to meet certain cases of hardship brought to the notice of Mr. Lucas.

The Committee beg to recommend that the Transfer Regulations and Tables as thus amended be proved. Mr. Lucas agrees to bring the regulations into operation for one year only, as an experimental measure, subject to further consideration by the Corporation after that period.

Mr. D. E. Wacha has appended the following note:—

So far as the alterations go I have no objection. But I do think it is absolutely essential for the Tramway Company to substitute the present table, which is exceedingly complicated, so complicated that *not one in ten thousand would care to study it*, by a simple one, *printed in English, Gujarati and Marathi* which can be easily understood by a person of the most ordinary intelligence travelling in a car.

If the Company has none on its staff to do this essential work of simplification, let it apply to the Corporation to name three Councillors who can assist it and show the way to such an intelligible table. I repeat my former conviction that *as a public carrier the Tramway Company is a servant of that public* which brings grist to its mill. Therefore every facility and convenience which can be afforded ought to be ungrudgingly given. The public appreciate its service. But if that service is to be really popular so as to bring it conveniently home to the meanest intelligence travelling by its cars, then, I do emphatically say, it is absolutely essential that the Company's rules should be reduced to the simplicity understood by the mass. This present elaborate maze of tables may well be sent to the waste paper basket. All the money spent on it is *a waste*, and I would earnestly suggest the Corporation to insist upon a simple table as I have suggested *before it finally adopts this Report*. When such simplicity is introduced the Company will be greatly surprised to find what a *greater* success it is, and how people, now shunning its cars, are attracted to it.

I am also informed by some travellers that the cars on the Grant Road and northern sides are exceedingly dirty and little cared for. That is another point to which the Company's attention should be drawn.

Dr. D. B. Master adds as follows:—

The colour indications on the cars ought to be of larger size than at present and the Company's attention ought to be drawn to it.

The following is Mr. Baptista's note:—

I must congratulate the members of the Committee who have understood these regulations. To me they are a Chinese puzzle. The only thing I realize is that they spell hardship. Suppose I get in at Museum West in a car that goes to Girgaum. My object is to go to Mazagaon. I must change at Bori Bunder. At Bori Bunder can I get into a car that goes to Pydhowni *via* Market or must I wait for a car that goes to Pydhowni *via Kalbadevi*? These regulations are too complicated and cause much annoyance and irritation. The proper thing is to prevent fraud *i.e.*, to prevent a passenger going over the same distance twice. So long as he does not do this, the fact that he breaks journey on the way to do some work and travels by a later car does not mean fraud. But these regulations are made to prevent such things. Such things occur seldom but all are harassed for the sake of a few who wish to break journey. Most men desire to get at their destination by the shortest route and the quickest time. These regulations are very vexatious.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN ENGINEER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Death has just taken place here of Rai Bahadur Bepin Behari Chakravarti, Executive Engineer, University Division, to whose efforts was largely due the rapid completion of the new Senate Hall and for which the deceased was one of those complimented at the opening ceremony by Sir John Hewett. At the time of his death the deceased was busy in the work in connection with the new High Court buildings.

THE M. AND S. M. RAILWAY AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—On the 22nd August, 1913, the following telegram was sent to the Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway:—

Delegates of Railway employees from all parts of India in meeting, direct me to bring to your notice that great dissatisfaction prevails at the Perambur Workshops in consequence of the action of the officials in requiring members of these workshops to sign agreements detremental to the interests of Railwaymen who are dismissed if they refuse to sign these agreements. The delegates respectfully trust that the Agent will be pleased to give his earliest attention to the seriousness of the situation and thereby ensure the good-will of the employees.

Up to-date no reply, or acknowledgement, has been received to the telegram. The Meeting that decided to send this message was a thoroughly representative, one, being comprised in all of 25 members from the E.I.R., N.W.R., O. & R.R., I.M.R., G.I.P., S.I.R., B.B. & C.I., and M. & S.M.R., who had travelled in some cases more than a thousand miles to be present at the Meeting at Bangalore.

I have received a telegram from Madras to-day informing me that the men are being suspended for refusing to sign the agreement.

In order that the public may know what the men are asked to sign, I reproduce the following extracts from the agreements:—

Clause 2. That my agreement shall be for a term of three months certain on probation subject to the right of the Company to dispense with my services by summary dismissal, and without compensation, at any time during the said term of three months if, in the opinion of the Company or its responsible officers, I am held to be unsuitable for the work, etc.'

Clause 7. That my salary shall be liable to be stopped for breach of rule or discipline and that all fines imposed by my superior officers may be deducted from my salary or from any money standing at my credit in the hands of the Company.

Clause 9. That should I strike work or intimidate or conspire with other persons employed in the service of the Company I may be summarily dismissed and shall be liable to forfeit all wages than accrued due to me and also to be prosecuted.

Class 11. That I understand that my salary is not incremental and that my advancement is entirely at the discretion of the Locomotive Superintendent.

Clause 15. That I should not correspondent either verbally or otherwise, directly or indirectly, on the affairs of the Company with any person or persons unconnected with the executive of the Company, nor in any other way, either directly or indirectly publish or disclose any information, paper, document, book, or matter of any kind whatever relating to or affecting the affairs of the Company, except to the Directors of the Company or the Agent or to such other person or persons as the Agent may, from time to time, duly authoritise me in writing to make known the same.

I have to-day sent the following telegram to the Chairman of the Railway Board, Simla:—

Reported that men Pearambur, Madras, suspended for not signing agreement wholly one sided and against interests men who are apparently being forced by officials to dissociate themselves from A.S.R.S. Beg invite your special attention thes matter as it affects whole A.S.R.S. AMALGAMATE.

We have had no reply to our repeated requests for the institution of an Arbitration Board.

My experience of the last strike has taught me to keep the public informed of what is transpiring. By this means it might, perhaps, be possible for critics to find easier bull's eyes than the one on the A.S.R.S. target.

Yours, etc.,
HARRY ROGERS,
General Secretary, A.S.R.S.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

HEMP SMUGGLERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

On the 15th instant the Police arrested a man named Manor belonging to the S.S. Assyria the carpenter named Miller and Musur Buxe Quarter-Master, while disposing of a quantity of "Charas", a preparation of the hemp plant. The ship was searched and two maunds and thirty-four seers were recovered from the cabin of the accused. The drug is valued at Rs. 5,700. At Alipore yesterday the two Europeans were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and fined Rs. 50 or in default another fortnight each. The case against the Quarter-Master is pending.

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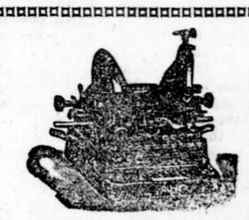

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

With the advent of the cooler weather, the big mail steamers bringing their hundreds to "India's coral strand" and the publishing of a little bit of Their Excellencies' programme for the nearly arrived Season in Bombay, it is time to have our wardrobes in trim, our wits furbished up to evolve new ways of entertaining our friends, new subjects to talk about and ways to keep ourselves fit during the next few months when so much has to be accomplished in so short a time. Their Excellencies seem to have struck a new fashion in having the Levée in the evening, for which a great many people will bless them I am sure. All the men I ever spoke to about it, detested getting themselves into disinterred frock coats and antideluvian "pot hats" at the hottest time of the whole day, to be herded together in stiflingly hot rooms; no wonder many of them shirked the duty and, "with one accord began to make excuse." No need for that now. Another thing which is very forcibly brought home to one by the few details already published of Their Excellencies' engagements is—how extremely hard they will have to work to fulfil all the engagements they have made and will be asked to make. With ourselves and our invitations, we invite and accept as much or as little as suits us, but with the representatives of His Imperial Majesty it is a matter of obligation and *noblesse oblige*, which the present incumbents of the office in this Presidency seem determined shall be carried through according to the highest possible standard. Certainly the one time that they extended their hospitality in Bombay on their arrival, made us all long for the time when we should have them in this City once more, so warmly did they greet their guests and so happy an atmosphere did they seem to radiate. My friends who have been fortunate enough to migrate with Government to Poona and Mahableshwar are loud in expressions of pleasure of their unfailing *bonhomie* and courtesy.

A DESERVING CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

Already there are Charitable Entertainments galore in the starting and planning, so that one hopes that all those who will be recipients of pleasure and hospitality from Their Excellencies may show a tangible gratitude for the same by patronising the many such ways of coaxing money out of the pockets, which are all under the patronage of the Governor and his lady, even if they may not be able to squeeze in the necessary time to be present at them. There is one this month which is an annual of many long years and deserving of the help of all of us, i.e., the Sale of Work in aid of the Charities carried on by the All Saints' Sisters in Mazagon. I remember at the time of the Plague riots in 1898 when two soldiers were beaten to death and many Europeans assaulted, these Sisters were able to go about and protect people to their homes because the natives knew of all their good works, and respected the dress which they wore. It was a sad and miserable time, the outcome of misunderstanding and want of knowledge, but even so, consistent good works were appraised at their true value even in such a time of unrestraint and fanaticism. I happen to be behind the scenes and could tell of all they did when plague first broke out and there was no provision for the hundreds of sick brought in daily, the greater portion of whom died. And how the All Saints' Sisters came and stepped into the breach and worked in the most devoted way, going through incredible scenes of horror and danger till some sort of order was established, Hospitals started and nurses and doctors provided, all more or less inadequate at first, but still order personified to the chaos which reigned in the first instance. The natives had not forgotten *that* when the time of stress and difficulty came. I have not been told where the Sale will take place this year, but it will be some time towards the end of this month; it always is.

Y. W. C. A. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

The Y. W. C. A. have sent me a Schedule of all their educational and other activities for the coming season and they cover a fairly wide field, taking in the fourfold nature of their work; food for the mind, cultivation of the body, upraising and help for the spirit, and pleasant social intercourse. I often pop in upon the busy Secretaries, each with her particular part of the work which keeps her more than busy, and feel uplifted by the bright greeting and "helping hand-" ish atmosphere surrounding them. In a splendid article by Miss Woodrow Wilson, the U. S. A. President's daughter in the Y. W. C. A. Magazine one is given a faint idea of what it stands for, for the Womanhood of America from the richest and most influential of its citizens to the latest arrived immigrant from any part of Europe, who finds a Y. W. girl awaiting her and others like her, to take them to some proper shelter till work can be found, who probably is able to greet her in her own tongue no matter how an unusual one it may be. She speaks of the Training College where women from every part of the globe are preparing themselves to carry the Y. W. bannor back to where they came from, with the necessary knowledge of how to plant it firmly and well; it was not a little interesting that an Anglo-Indian Secretary was at that time in the College and has since returned to the Association at Lahore to continue the work she was carrying out so ably before she undertook this last training. One can imagine what it has meant to her, or any other one lucky enough, to have such a chance to come in contact with women from every part of the globe, all bent on the same ideal of helping the Womanhood of their nation by shewing them the great possibilities which lie before them, and giving them expert aid to grasp them. In the Schedule I was speaking about of the classes being given at the Institute in Mayo Road, there is one which I am sure, many a new comer would find most useful, *i.e.* "Hindustani for beginners," not the real high Hindustani but the mongrel language which is spoken here, which after all is what one must learn. My up-country friends laugh at my so-called Hindustani; all the same, the laugh is on my side when they try some of their bat on the gharrywallas and servants who cannot understand a word. I can assure every newly arrived housewife that until she does know enough of the lingo to give her orders and understand what her domestics say, she will find herself done at every turn. Here is her oportunity, for Rs. 2 she can have an hour's lesson a week in the very language her servants understand and use. Then, there are Physical Culture Classes for grown ups and children; Lectures on Mondays on deeply interesting subjects by men well qualified to make them most interesting and instructive. There is a "First Aid" Class and many Bible Classes and weekly meetings of the eight different Clubs in which all ages and profession may find a congenial niche. Each of these meet weekly, and at most of them, after the short Bible Teaching, there are interesting talks given on every sort of subject. One lady I know who is constantly asked by the different Clubs to talk to them, has done so on such varied subjects as Gardening, Astronomy, Friendship, Savouries and Sauces, Young Women in relation to their men friends, Doing up of cold meats, the Lives of many famous men, and so on. So if you want nothing from the Y. W. you can always *give* something. A friend of mine gave many courses of French, others Cooking, others Painting and so on. It is by looking out for ways of helping others that you will lighten the discomforts and difficulties inevitable to life in the tropics.

AN INTERESTING PUBLICATION.

This last fortnight I have been working many hours a day at my own little venture into Book-land in the writing of what, I hope, will prove one of the most succinct, practical and helpful Cookery Books and Domestic Guides over published, especially drawn up with the idea of being of service to new arrivals in India. As there will be chapters dealing with six different parts of India, giving wages, prices, and customs prevailing in each, it should prove equally useful wherever the new arrival's lot may be cast. There are complete Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner Menus with the recipes attached for 90 days; three for Breakfast, four for Luncheon, six for Dinner. Not that I expect any one will require thirteen new dishes daily, but the rest can be used for the remaining days of the year, and yet should you want a complete dainty Menu for either meal, there it is. The Proprietors of this paper have most courteously permitted me to republish in this book some of the Dinner Menus which have been given in the "Chronicle" ever since it started. The name after much advice sort, and cogitation on my own part, has resolved itself into "Mem-Sahib's Guide to Cookery and Housekeeping in India." It will come out before Christmas, and would make a nice little Christmas gift from an old stager to a newcomer.

CLEANING AND DYEING.

After the rains are over, one's house always seems to look so snabby and I found all the silk covers to my cushions were faded and dirty and was going to send them to the dyers. But a very capable friend of mine asked me to let her do them as she always dyed most of her own things and was anxious to earn a little for a pet charity of hers, as she had else none too much of this world's goods. I found that it would have cost me at the dyers four rupees, which I thought very high, and my friend offered to do them for half that. She showed me all sorts of things she had dyed, often with an anna's woth of colour bought in the Bazaar which I really thought most wonderful. One thing I must tell you about. She bought at a sale for three rupees one of those Axminster square carpets, so old that the nap was gone in many places and the string ground shewed; not a wit daunted, she had already arranged what she would do when she bid for the thing. First she had it well washed, then she bought two annas worth of red dye in the Bazaar, mixed it as she knew how in a large zinc batdh tub; this she had propped up with an old box at either end to admit of a sigri standing underneath. The carpet was well pressed down into the dye and the sigri lighted, the water kept boiling for two hours, while the carpet was turned and rolled in the dye with two pieces of wood. Then it was removed allowed to drain and then constantly pulled into shape as it was hung to dry slowly. The result was really astonishing, for the string part had taken the dye, so did not show and the whole thing looked years younger and with judicious arrangement made my friend a decent drawing-room carpet for a long time and then was used in a bedroom after. She did my silk cushion covers so nicely, but confessed to me that she had found getting the shade of blue I affect more difficult than she imagined. I know from bitter experience how difficult it is to get blues, other than the peacocky and electric shades, in furniture stuffs. I was told in the shops that for one blue they would have fifty greens, as there was no demand for blue. But the other day they informed me that blue was coming into fashion, and that I should have no difficulty in the future. Another thing my friend has dyed with complete success and had years of wear out of them, is old and faded dhurries, which look so depressing when they get faded, even though they are hardly worn. Next week I shall hope to let you into the secrets of some of her methods for they are really splendid tips, for any one economically inclined.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A DISTINGUISHED ADVISER.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON'S ADVENT.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, who arrived on the 31st ultimo in Bombay by the mail steamer Arabia, to advise the Bombay University in regard to certain developments which they propose to carry out, an undertaking which he expects will occupy him for the next six months, has lost no time in carrying out his work of enquiry and research and has already visited all the affiliated colleges in Bombay and Poona from which last named place he has only just returned.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, who is a man of striking appearance, was born in Manchester in 1851, and at the present day his white hair, worn rather long, surmounting a healthy bronzed face with a keen pair of eyes which shine with a light of energy and humour, immediately stamp their possessor as having a personality given to few men. Sir Alfred's career has been a distinguished one, and, as he is to be amongst us for some time, it will be of interest to those whose interest is also connected with education to have his main achievements recapitulated.

A DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

Receiving his early education at Owen's College, Manchester, Sir Alfred afterwards continued his studies at Lincoln College, Oxford. Here he marked himself as ed scholar and was made a Stowell Fellow of University College, Oxford, in 1873. Following the Bar as a profession, he practised in Manchester and subsequently in London and was appointed one of the readers for the Inns of Court. In 1892 he was made a Queen's Counsel and four years later became a Bencher. Sir Alfred took a keen interest in politics and first of all contested the seat for East Manchester against Mr. A. J. Balfour in 1885, but was defeated. In 1886, after the political split, Sir Alfred became a Liberal Unionist and again in 1892 contested South West Manchester unsuccessfully. From 1895 to 1898 he was member for the Cricklade Division of Wiltshire in the Liberal Unionist interest.

For the past fifteen years Sir Alfred Hopkinson has been connected with his first Alma Mater, Owen's College, as Principal, and in that capacity has been Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University which is the oldest amongst the less ancient seats of learning in the United Kingdom. Owen's College has been affiliated with the Victoria University at Manchester since Liverpool and Leeds, which were once also affiliated, were granted separate charters. As a mark of the esteem in which Sir Alfred is held in the scholastic world, it may be added that he is an honorary LL.D. of Aberdeen, Glasgow, Leeds and Bristol. As a professor of law he has especially distinguished himself.

TOUR OF THE COLLEGES.

Yesterday when a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" visited Sir Alfred Hopkinson at his working headquarters at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and requested him to say something in regard to the work he was undertaking, he found the official adviser to the Bombay University fully occupied, but nevertheless was met with genial courtesy. Sir Alfred said that he had already started and would continue to tour the whole of the colleges in the Presidency, which are affiliated to the University, after which he would draw up a report in regard to the developments contemplated which would contain any other suggestions for improvement which might strike him as advisable. The scheme would probably include a definite system of teaching on the higher grade, but Sir Alfred considered it inadvisable to make any definite statements to the press until he had covered more of the ground and investigated the facts before him more fully. His first work had been to visit the three large colleges in Bombay—the Elphinstone College, the Wilson College and St. Xavier's. He next went to Poona where he paid further visits to the Deccan College, the Fergusson College and the two Technical Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, since which he has returned to Bombay with a view of obtaining more insight into University methods in the capital. Sir Alfred proposes next month to start upon a tour of inspection of the colleges at Karachi, the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad, and, we presume, the new Technical College, founded by Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal's family, the Baroda institution and the two seats of learning in Kathiawar, at Bhavnagar and Junagadh after which he will return again to Poona and visit the Kolhapur College later on. Thus it will be seen that Sir Alfred has a large field of enquiry before him, and he assured our representative, that, although he wished the press to have all possible details, it was hardly advisable to discuss the question at fuller length at present. We understand that there is an impression prevalent that it would be an excellent thing if there were some institution in the form of a club connected with the University that might be assigned to the use of members, so that resident members and those coming from a distance might meet freely.

In regard to his impressions of India, Sir Alfred said that they were naturally restricted as this was his first visit to the country. He was struck by the beauty of the buildings of the City of Bombay, which he considered an exceedingly fine town. Another point which impressed him was the immense activity of life which was markedly noticeable about the citizens.

"CONCRETE EXPRESSION OF NATIONAL GENIUS."

Mr. H. M. Hyndman, in his "Record of An Adventurous Life," says some hard things about the drink which the Malabar natives, according to Lord Crewe, regard as "the concrete expression of our national genius." "It is inconceivable to me," writes Mr. Hyndman, "that anybody can really like whisky. Taste, smell, effect on the health, are each and all enough to warn the judicious from having anything to do with such a direful liquor. But it has come south with a vengeance, and now all over Europe men and even women absorb the pestilent liver-congesting decoction called whisky and soda."

EDUCATION BY FILM.

CHILDREN'S KINEMATOGRAPH LESSONS.

The first children's educational kinema established in Great Britain was inaugurated by an exhibition of pictures at the West End Kinema in Coventry-street, W., in the presence of a representative body of educational experts.

This exhibition of educational pictures is the first of a series of twenty-one which has been organised by the London "Evening News" at various theatres in London on Saturday mornings during the next six months. They will be free to school children and teachers, and special programmes suitable for the children will be shown. By this means it is intended to show how far the moving picture can be applied to the ordinary school curriculum.

The programme, which will last an hour, includes studies of fish life, the Manchester Ship Canal, the making of silk hats, the fly pest, Turkestan and its inhabitants, the cocoa industry, the ant and the grosshopper (humorous), the ascent of the Matterhorn 1913, quaint Arab streets in Cairo, iron and steel industry of Bombay, a day in the Paris "Zoo," and scenes in Trichinopoly.

In addition to the Lord Mayor (Sir David Burnett), the Lady Mayoress, Sheriff and Alderman Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey, Sheriff Painter and Mrs. Painter, there were present General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Lord Hill, Mr. Walter Reynolds, and Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, of the London County Council; members of the London, West Ham, and Middlesex education committees; the Marchioness Townshield; the headmasters of Alleyn's School (Dulwich), Latymer Upper School (Hammersmith), Coopers' Company School (Bow), and various other London schools; clergy who are managers of schools in London and the suburbs; Sir John Collie, M.D., medical examiner to the London County Council; Mr. A. Goudsmit, of the Amerikansk Skandinavisk Bureau, Copenhagen; Professor K. Hoshina, of the Normal School Tokio; the secretaries of the Walthamstow, Wood Green, Hendon, Ilford, and West Ham education committees; headmasters of a large number of private and public secondary schools; inspectors of schools; the head teachers of over 200 elementary schoo's of London; and science, geography and history lecturers from various schools.

DISMISSED ACTRESS.

"THE DANCE OF DEATH."

A claim for breach of a theatrical contract was made in Westminster County Court during mail-week by Miss Dorothy Heal, professionally known as Miss Margaret Delamore, of Hanover House, Regent's Park, against Mr. Thrope Mayne and Miss Beryl Hamilton, theatrical managers.

Mr. Dwyer (for the plaintiff) said she advanced £100 and was to appear in a small piece called "The Dance of Death" and in "Improper Peter." She was to receive £5 a week—£3 salary and £2 repayment of loan. Unpleasantness arose during the tour, and ultimately it was intimated that her services were no longer required.

Miss Delmore said she did her best to fulfil her part and was quite ready at any time to be coached.

Mr. Kent (for the defendants): Were there constant complaints that your lines could not be heard and that there were shouts from the front of the house to "Speak up"?—No, never.

Is it too much to say that at Bognor your performance of Stella in "The Dance of Death" was disgraceful?—I should say so.

Did not Mr. Francis, who was playing with you, have to "gag" all the time or there would have been complete silence?—No: I had to change my dress, and during that short period it was necessary for a little "gagging" to be done.

The witness admitted receiving a letter from Mr. Mayne in which he said, "You will see that it is impossible to continue the piece and have it killed by your acting."

Judge Woodfall found that the plaintiff was not competent and that it was reasonable to end the contract. She was entitled to £3 in respect of dresses and £1 arrears of salary. She should continue to receive £2 per week in repayment of the loan.

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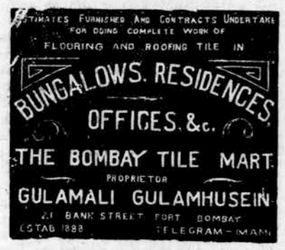

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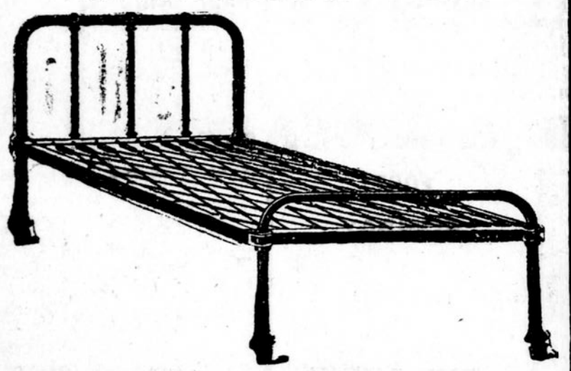

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